L24 ANSWER 5 OF 2146 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1998:776631 CAPLUS
DN 130:29071
TI Citric and **electrolyte** compositions for prevention/retardation of hair growth
IN Kahale, Laura; Nearn, Malcolm
PA Kahale, Nadim, Australia
SO PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K007-06
ICS A61K007-155
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9852515	A1	19981126	WO 1998-AU374	19980520
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9875123	A1	19981211	AU 1998-75123	19980520
	AU 727819	B2	20001221		
	EP 1003465	A1	20000531	EP 1998-922506	19980520
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	US 6271260	B1	20010807	US 1999-424165	19991206
PRAI	AU 1997-6902	A	19970520		
	WO 1998-AU374	W	19980520		

AB A compn. and method for retarding or preventing hair growth, wherein the compn. includes citric acid, an **electrolyte**, and a cosmetically acceptable aq. vehicle which includes a film forming agent. Thus, a compn. contained NaCl 3.0, citric acid 10.0, Lipomulse-165 0.5, Amigel 0.6, **propylene glycol** 3.0, and water to 100% by wt.

ST hair growth prevention citrate **electrolyte**; salt citrate hair depilatory

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C16-18, ethoxylated, lipocol SC 20; citric and **electrolyte** compns. for prevention/retardation of hair growth)

IT **Skin** preparations (pharmaceutical)
(astringents; citric and **electrolyte** compns. for prevention/retardation of hair growth)

IT Antiperspirants
Cosmetics
Deodorants
Electrolytes
Emulsifying agents
Humectants
Surfactants
Thickening agents
(citric and **electrolyte** compns. for prevention/retardation of hair growth)

IT Alkali metal salts
Alkaline earth salts
Clays, biological studies
Esters, biological studies

Paraffin oils
Polysiloxanes, biological studies
Proteins, general, biological studies
Salts, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(citric and **electrolyte** compns. for prevention/retardation of hair growth)

IT Cosmetics
(depilatories; citric and **electrolyte** compns. for prevention/retardation of hair growth)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(derivs.; citric and **electrolyte** compns. for prevention/retardation of hair growth)

IT Cosmetics
(emollients; citric and **electrolyte** compns. for prevention/retardation of hair growth)

IT Monoglycerides
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ethoxylated coco, Cetiol HE; citric and **electrolyte** compns. for prevention/retardation of hair growth)

IT Castor oil
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ethoxylated; citric and **electrolyte** compns. for prevention/retardation of hair growth)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fatty; citric and **electrolyte** compns. for prevention/retardation of hair growth)

IT Hair
(growth prevention; citric and **electrolyte** compns. for prevention/retardation of hair growth)

IT Castor oil
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated, ethoxylated, Arlacel 989; citric and **electrolyte** compns. for prevention/retardation of hair growth)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lanolin; citric and **electrolyte** compns. for prevention/retardation of hair growth)

IT Cosmetics
(lotions; citric and **electrolyte** compns. for prevention/retardation of hair growth)

IT Gums and Mucilages
(of sclerotium, amigel; citric and **electrolyte** compns. for prevention/retardation of hair growth)

IT 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 112-92-5, Stearyl alcohol 1327-41-9, Aluminum chlorohydrate 3687-46-5, Decyl oleate 7446-70-0, Aluminum chloride, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride**, biological studies 8029-05-8, Amerchol L 101 8050-81-5, Simethicone 9002-92-0 9004-98-2 9004-99-3, PEG stearate 9005-12-3, Phenyl Dimethicone 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 11099-07-3, Glyceryl stearate 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 16958-85-3, Octyl palmitate 25322-68-3D, PEG, derivs. 31230-04-3, Methylphenylsilanediol homopolymer 31694-55-0, Liponic EG 1

36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol 61711-80-6, Zirconium chlorohydrate
68936-95-8, Tegocare PS 69522-24-3, Arlacel 481 84750-06-1, Arlacel
165
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(citric and **electrolyte** compns. for prevention/retardation of
hair growth)

L42 ANSWER 12 OF 19 USPATFULL on STN

DETD The core composition is also ideally suited for the manufacture of a clear antiperspirant composition. A particular advantage of the invention is the formulation of a clear, high viscosity antiperspirant cream using the most effective anti-perspirant active available and at the highest concentration allowed by law which is 20% of aluminum zirconium tetrachlorohydrex gly. The invention, however, is not limited to the use of aluminum zirconium tetrachlorohydrex gly since the more economical but slightly less effective aluminum chlorohydrate can be used. Another advantage of the invention is that urea may be added to the aluminum zirconium complex which further reduces, prevents and heals **skin** irritation in the high viscosity cream. The preferred range of core components when the core is used as the basis for an antiperspirant is also about 20-40% water, 8-20% cetyl dimethicone copolyol, 10-35% cyclomethicone and about 8-25% of one or more salts. The composition may additionally contain one or more of the additional ingredients mentioned previously and in particular **humectants**, solvents, emulsifiers, thickeners or masking agents are desireable. In the anti-perspirant composition the **humectant** may be urea, **propylene glycol** or both. The salts may be inorganic salts such as one or more of **sodium chloride**, sodium thiosulfate, alone or in conjunction with antiperspirant actives such as aluminum zirconium tetrachlorohydrex gly or aluminum chlorohydrate. A variety of solvents are desireable particulaly SD-40 alcohol, isopropyl alcohol and other similar alcohols. Preferably the co-emulsifier is methoxy PEG-22 dodecylcopolymer or oleic acid derivatives included therein such as sorbitan oleate or glycyrrhizic acid or its derivatives. A masking agent may be desireable to mask any medicinal odors. Ethylene brassylate, for example, is suitable for this use.

PI US 5162378 19921110

L48 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN **1994:697044** CAPLUS
DN 121:297044
TI Minimum water activity for the growth of Aeromonas hydrophila as affected by strain, temperature and humectant
AU Santos, J.; Lopez-Diaz, Teresa-Maria; Garcia-Lopez, Maria-Luisa; Garcia-Fernandez, Maria-Camino; Otero, A.
CS Veterinary Faculty, University of Leon, Leon, Spain
SO Letters in Applied Microbiology (1994), 19(2), 76-8
CODEN: LAMIE7; ISSN: 0266-8254
DT Journal
LA English
CC 10-6 (Microbial, Algal, and Fungal Biochemistry)
AB The influence of water activity (adjusted with three humectants: sodium chloride, glycerol and polyethylene glycol) on the growth of three strains of Aeromonas hydrophila at 28, 10 and 3.8.degree.C was studied. Min. water activity for growth (MWAG) of A. hydrophila varied with strain, temp. and type of humectant. MWAG ranged from 0.940 to 0.973 (28.degree.C), 0.959 to 0.980 (10.degree.C) and 0.975 to 0.980 (3.8.degree.C).
ST water activity Aeromonas growth temp humectant
IT Activity
Aeromonas hydrophila
Humectants
Temperature effects, biological
(min. water activity for the growth of Aeromonas hydrophila as affected by strain, temp. and humectant)
IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(min. water activity for the growth of Aeromonas hydrophila as affected by strain, temp. and humectant)

L54 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN **1962:53865** CAPLUS
DN 56:53865
OREF 56:10302c-d
TI Sodium lactate in cosmetics
AU Barber, A. L.
CS Bowmans Chem. Ltd., Wildnes, UK
SO Perfumery and Essential Oil Record (1961), 52, 715-20
CODEN: PEORAA; ISSN: 0369-8998
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 40 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
AB Na lactate (I) is an effective humectant in cosmetic prepns., is generally compatible with other cosmetic ingredients, and does not hinder the prepn. of stable emulsions. The spreading and emollient qualities of creams and lotions prepd. with I are comparable with those obtained with other humectants. I in combination with lactic acid serves as a buffer as well as a humectant, with moisture loss from such solns. reasonably independent of pH. The low cost of I is an advantage. I is not recommended with high concns. of soap in aq. soln. Its humectant performance in antiperspirant formulations is not good. Hair-set formulations contg. poly(vinylpyrrolidone) and I are sensitive to moisture.
IT Buffer substances and Buffer systems
(lactic acid and Na lactate as, in cosmetics)
IT Cosmetics
(sodium lactate as humectant and Na lactate-lactic acid as buffer and humectants in)
IT Humectants
(sodium lactate as, in cosmetics)
IT Hair
(wave-setting compns. for, Na lactate in)
IT 72-17-3, Sodium lactate
(as humectants in cosmetics)
IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid
(buffers and hemectants from Na lactate and, for cosmetics)
IT 145-13-1, Pregn-5-en-20-one, 3.beta.-hydroxy-
(in cosmetics and dermatology)

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      (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 23:27:40 ON 27 JUL 2003)

      FILE 'CAPLUS, SCISEARCH, EMBASE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 23:28:25
      ON 27 JUL 2003
L1          2321 FILE CAPLUS
L2           158 FILE SCISEARCH
L3           106 FILE EMBASE
L4           283 FILE BIOSIS
L5         12843 FILE USPATFULL
      TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L6         15711 S HUMECTANT
L7           565 FILE CAPLUS
L8            36 FILE SCISEARCH
L9            47 FILE EMBASE
L10           69 FILE BIOSIS
L11         6068 FILE USPATFULL
      TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L12         6785 S SKIN AND L6
L13          138 FILE CAPLUS
L14            4 FILE SCISEARCH
L15           10 FILE EMBASE
L16            2 FILE BIOSIS
L17         4749 FILE USPATFULL
      TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L18         4903 S L12 AND ((PROPYLENE GLYCOL) OR PG OR (PROPANE-DIOL))
L19            6 FILE CAPLUS
L20            0 FILE SCISEARCH
L21            1 FILE EMBASE
L22            0 FILE BIOSIS
L23         2139 FILE USPATFULL
      TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L24         2146 S L18 AND ((SODIUM CHLORIDE) OR (SODIUM (3W) CHLORIDE) OR ELECT
L25          352 FILE CAPLUS
L26           30 FILE SCISEARCH
L27           35 FILE EMBASE
L28           59 FILE BIOSIS
L29         2005 FILE USPATFULL
      TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L30         2481 S HUMECTANT (1S) SKIN
L31           30 FILE CAPLUS
L32            3 FILE SCISEARCH
L33            2 FILE EMBASE
L34            1 FILE BIOSIS
L35          558 FILE USPATFULL
      TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L36          594 S L30 (1S) ((PROPYLENE GLYCOL) OR PG OR (PROPANE-DIOL))
L37            1 FILE CAPLUS
L38            0 FILE SCISEARCH
L39            0 FILE EMBASE
L40            0 FILE BIOSIS
L41           18 FILE USPATFULL
      TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L42           19 S L36 (1S) ((SODIUM CHLORIDE) OR (SODIUM (3W) CHLORIDE) OR ELEC
L43            1 FILE CAPLUS
L44            0 FILE SCISEARCH
L45            0 FILE EMBASE
L46            0 FILE BIOSIS
L47            0 FILE USPATFULL
      TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L48            1 S 1994:697044/AN
L49            1 FILE CAPLUS
L50            0 FILE SCISEARCH
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L51             0 FILE EMBASE
L52             0 FILE BIOSIS
L53             0 FILE USPATFULL
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L54             1 S 1962:53865/AN
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L71 ANSWER 7 OF 7 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:128394 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method for regulating hair growth

INVENTOR(S): Bradbury, Barton James, West Chester, OH, United States
Soper, Shari Joy, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Kaczvinsky, Jr., Joseph Robert, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Bailey, Dorothy Limerick, Fairfield, OH, United States
Gale, Celeste Dawn, Hamilton, OH, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6124362		20000926
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-353408		19990715 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-93285P	19980717 (60)
	US 1999-122925P	19990305 (60)
	US 1998-102449P	19980930 (60)
	US 1998-102448P	19980930 (60)
	US 1998-102539P	19980930 (60)
	US 1998-102458P	19980930 (60)
	US 1998-102437P	19980930 (60)
	US 1999-136996P	19990601 (60)
	US 1999-137024P	19990601 (60)
	US 1999-137022P	19990601 (60)
	US 1999-137023P	19990601 (60)
	US 1999-137052P	19990601 (60)
	US 1999-137063P	19990601 (60)
	US 1999-136958P	19990601 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Jarvis, William R.A.

ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Kim, Vickie

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Rosnell, Tara M., Hilton, Michael E., Rasser, Jacobus C.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 1662

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM Non-limiting examples of **penetration enhancers** which may be used as optional activity enhancers herein include, for example, 2-methyl propan-2-ol, propan-2-ol, ethyl-2-hydroxypropanoate, hexan-2,5-diol, POE(2) ethyl ether, di(2-hydroxypropyl) ether, pentan-2,4-diol, acetone, POE(2) methyl ether, 2-hydroxypropionic acid, 2-hydroxyoctanoic acid, propan-1-ol, 1,4-dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, butan-1,4-diol, propylene glycol dipelargonate, polyoxypropylene 15 stearyl ether, octyl alcohol, POE ester of oleyl alcohol, oleyl alcohol, lauryl alcohol, dioctyl adipate, dicapryl adipate, di-isopropyl adipate, di-isopropyl sebacate, dibutyl sebacate, diethyl sebacate, dimethyl sebacate, dioctyl sebacate, dibutyl suberate, dioctyl azelate, dibenzyl sebacate, dibutyl phthalate, dibutyl azelate, ethyl myristate, dimethyl azelate, butyl myristate, dibutyl succinate, didecyl phthalate, decyl oleate, ethyl caproate, ethyl salicylate, iso-propyl palmitate, ethyl laurate, 2-ethyl-hexyl pelargonate, iso-propyl isostearate, butyl laurate, benzyl benzoate, butyl benzoate, hexyl laurate, ethyl caprate, ethyl caprylate, butyl stearate, benzyl salicylate, 2-hydroxypropanoic acid, 2-hyroxyoctanoic acid, methylsulfoxide, N,N-dimethyl acetamide,

N,N-dimethyl formamide, 2-pyrrolidone, 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 5-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 1,5-dimethyl-2-pyrrolidone, 1-ethyl-2-pyrrolidone, phosphine oxides, sugar esters, tetrahydrofurfural alcohol, **urea**, diethyl-m-toluamide,, 1-dodecylazacycloheptan-2-one and those described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,015,470, issued May 14, 1991 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,496,827, issued Jul. 15, 1994 (both of which are herein incorporated in its entirety by reference).

SUMM Other classes of optional activity enhancers for use herein include flavinoids, **ascomycin** derivatives and analogs, histamine antagonists such as diphenhydramine hydrochloride, other triterpenes such as oleanolic acid and ursolic acid and those described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,529,769, JP 10017431, WO 95/35103, U.S. Pat. No. 5,468,888, JP 09067253, WO 92/09262, JP 62093215, U.S. Pat. No. 5,631,282, U.S. Pat. No. 5,679,705, JP 08193094, saponins such as those described in EP 0,558,509 to Bonte et al, published Sep. 8, 1993 and WO 97/01346 to Bonte et al, published Jan. 16, 1997 (both of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety), proeoglycanase or glycosaminoglycanase inhibitors such as those described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,015,470, issued May 14, 1991, U.S. Pat. No. 5,300,284, issued Apr. 5, 1994 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,185,325, issued Feb. 9, 1993 (all of which are herein incorporated in their entirety by reference) estrogen agonists and antagonists, pseudoterins, cytokine and growth factor promotors, analogs or inhibitors such as interleukin1 inhibitors, interleukin-6 inhibitors, interleukin-10 promoters, and tumor necrosis factor inhibitors, vitamins such as vitamin D analogs and parathyroid hormone antagonists, Vitamin B12 analogs and panthenol, interfuron agonists and antagonists, hydroxyacids such as those described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,550,158, benzophenones and hydantoin anticonvulsants such as phenytoin.

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L9 ANSWER 25 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN
AN 90:79885 USPATFULL
TI Formulations of heterocyclic compounds
IN Jones, Trevor M., Sanderstead, England
White, Alan R., Meopham, England
PA Burroughs Wellcome Co., Research Triangle Park, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4963555 19901016
AI US 1989-317129 19890301 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1986-825956, filed on 4 Feb 1986, now abandoned And a continuation of Ser. No. US 1981-279861, filed on 2 Jul 1981, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1980-202339, filed on 30 Oct 1980, now abandoned
PRAI GB 1980-23645 19800718
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 323
INCL INCLM: 514/262.000
NCL NCLM: 514/263.380
IC [5]
ICM: A61K031-52
EXF 514/262
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 25 ibib, ab

L9 ANSWER 25 OF 25 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	90:79885 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Formulations of heterocyclic compounds
INVENTOR(S):	Jones, Trevor M., Sanderstead, England White, Alan R., Meopham, England
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Burroughs Wellcome Co., Research Triangle Park, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4963555		19901016
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1989-317129		19890301 (7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1986-825956, filed on 4 Feb 1986, now abandoned And a continuation of Ser. No. US 1981-279861, filed on 2 Jul 1981, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1980-202339, filed on 30 Oct 1980, now abandoned		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1980-23645	19800718

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Goldberg, Jerome D.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Brown, Donald
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 323
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A topical pharmaceutical formulation for use in treating virus infections of the **skin** or mucosa and containing 9-(2-hydroxyethoxymethyl) guanine or a salt or ester thereof which comprises a dispersed oil phase and a continuous aqueous phase containing therein water, at least 30% of a polyhydric alcohol (by weight of the formulation) and solublized acyclovir.

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 67-64-1, Acetone, biological studies 107-88-0, 1,3-Butylene glycol 123-86-4, Butyl acetate 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, biological studies 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride**, biological studies 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(two-layer nail enamel removers with **emollient** and moisturizing effect contg. Et or Bu acetate, acetone, electrolytes, and polyols)

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2003048815	A2	20030221	JP 2001-234286	20010801

AN 2003:132323 CAPLUS
DN 138:158567

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AB The effect of selected humectants on sulfosulfuron and glyphosate efficacy and sulfosulfuron spray deposit characteristics were studied. **Humectants** were glycerol, sorbitol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, various polyethylene glycols, **sodium lactate**, and calcium nitrate. Sulfosulfuron was applied to green foxtail and glyphosate to wheat, with and without nonionic surfactants, and with and without humectant in distd. water. None of the **humectants** substantially increased glyphosate efficacy, and **sodium lactate** and calcium nitrate were antagonistic. In the presence of nonionic surfactant, sodium lactate and calcium nitrate caused the greatest increase. . . water) spray deposit. Water retained in sulfosulfuron spray mixt. deposits measured on watch glasses was greater with calcium nitrate and **sodium lactate** than with glycerol, sorbitol, propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol **humectants**. These data demonstrate the potential for enhancing efficacy of sulfosulfuron by using selected humectants as components of an adjuvant.
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, uses 56-81-5, Glycerol, uses 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, uses 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate** 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, uses 10124-37-5, Calcium nitrate 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(effect of **humectants** of sulfosulfuron and glyphosate efficacy)
AN 2002:968421 CAPLUS
DN 138:149000

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, uses 67-63-0, Isopropanol, uses 127-08-2, Potassium acetate 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride**, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(cathodic protection system of reinforced concrete structures with thermally-sprayed zinc or zinc alloy anodes using **humectant**)

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 6471851	B1	20021029	US 1997-839292	19970417
US 6033553	A	20000307	US 1999-236731	19990125
US 6217742	B1	20010417	US 1999-451173	19991130

AN 2002:830158 CAPLUS
DN 137:301301

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, uses 102-76-1, Triacetin 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride**, uses 7790-53-6, Potassium polymetaphosphate

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(**humectant** in environmentally friendly soap-based pesticides)

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001091555	A2	20011206	WO 2001-US17243	20010524
	WO 2001091555	A3	20020404		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1283673	A2	20030219	EP 2001-941658	20010524
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	US 2003060379	A1	20030327	US 2002-288873	20021106

AN 2001:885633 CAPLUS
DN 136:1875

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AB . . . glycol having av. mol. wt. 200-1000, sorbitol, propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, glycine betaine, pyrrolidone carboxylic acid or salt, maltitol, and **sodium lactate** as a **humectant**;
and one or more of sodium CM-cellulose, starch, denatured starch, guar gum, poly(vinyl alc.), and polyacrylamide as a dry paper. . .
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, uses 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, uses 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, uses 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate**
98-79-3 98-79-3D, Pyrrolidone carboxylic acid, salts 107-43-7, Glycine betaine 107-88-0, 1,3-Butylene glycol 585-88-6, Maltitol 25322-68-3
59113-36-9, Diglycerol
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(**humectant**; water-disintegratable paper having moisture retaining property for wipes)

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5935384	A	19990810	US 1997-897653	19970721

AN 1999:502704 CAPLUS
DN 131:131425

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride**, biological studies 25322-68-3
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(specificity of hydrolysis of caseins by lactocepin III from Lactococcus lactis subsp. cremoris SK11 in different **humectant** systems contg.)
AN 1999:433558 CAPLUS
DN 131:198784

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate** 98-79-3 111-29-5, Pentylene glycol
9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9067-32-7, Sodium hyaluronate 28874-51-3, Sodium L-pyroglutamate 29348-79-6, Pentanediol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**humectant**; skin protection prepn. contg. activated aluminum chlorohydrate)

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 925783	A1	19990630	EP 1998-811237	19981216
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	CH 692238	A	20020415	CH 1997-2884	19971216

AN 1999:425544 CAPLUS
DN 131:63449

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AB Water-sol. lubricants contg. water-sol. **humectants** such as **sodium lactate** and trimethylglycine and lubricating agents such as gum arabic and sodium alginate for condoms and the water-sol. lubricant-treated condoms are. . .

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11021230	A2	19990126	JP 1997-178192	19970703

AN 1999:70165 CAPLUS
DN 130:130029

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, biological studies 584-08-7, Potassium carbonate 1305-62-0, Calcium hydroxide, biological studies 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, biological studies 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride**, biological studies
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (prodn. of intermediate moisture foods comprising alkali and **humectant**)

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9848644	A1	19981105	WO 1998-EP2314	19980420
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM.				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9875274	A1	19981124	AU 1998-75274	19980420

AN 1998:739519 CAPLUS
DN 129:342962

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate** 98-79-3D, Pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid, salts 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 107-43-7, Trimethylglycine 676-46-0, Sodium malate 9000-01-5, Arabic gum 9000-21-9, Furcellaran 9003-03-6, Ammonium polyacrylate 9003-04-7, Sodium polyacrylate 9003-39-8, PVP 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9057-02-7, Pullulan 9063-38-1, Sodium starch glycolate 28805-15-4, Ammonium polymethacrylate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (water-sol. lubricants for condoms contg. sliminess agents and penetrating agents and **humectants**)

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 860172	A2	19980826	EP 1997-122426	19971218
	EP 860172	A3	20000823		
	EP 860172	B1	20030618		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

JP 10182433 A2 19980707 JP 1996-340909 19961220
JP 10298060 A2 19981110 JP 1997-110521 19970428
AN 1998:585824 CAPLUS
DN 129:193760

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride**, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(concrete blocks treated with NaCl: **humectants** applied to cathodic protection systems using conductive paint anode or thermally-sprayed zinc or zinc alloy anodes applied to surface of reinforced concrete structures)

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9816670	A1	19980423	WO 1997-US18848	19971010
W: AU, CA, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9850824	A1	19980511	AU 1998-50824	19971010

AN 1998:251295 CAPLUS
DN 129:9984

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, uses 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate**
98-79-3, Pyrrolidone carboxylic acid 996-31-6, Potassium lactate
4810-50-8 28874-51-3
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(**humectant**; elec. conductive compns. for bioelectrodes with low impedance between electrode and skin)

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 09038057	A2	19970210	JP 1995-191448	19950727
JP 3398809	B2	20030421		
US 5821280	A	19981013	US 1996-687920	19960726

AN 1997:262154 CAPLUS
DN 126:239181

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT 57-13-6, Urea, uses 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate**
996-31-6, Potassium lactate 28874-51-3 158091-79-3
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(**humectant**-plasticizer; elec. conductive compns. for bioelectrodes with low impedance between electrode and skin)

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 09025383	A2	19970128	JP 1995-174749	19950711
US 6495627	B1	20021217	US 1996-678178	19960711

AN 1997:218394 CAPLUS
DN 126:212843

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT 57-13-6, Urea, uses 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate**
996-31-6, Potassium lactate 28874-51-3 158091-79-3
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(**humectant** agents; elec. conductive compns. for bioelectrodes with low impedance between electrode and skin)

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 09024030	A2	19970128	JP 1995-174750	19950711
US 6495627	B1	20021217	US 1996-678178	19960711

AN 1997:218384 CAPLUS
DN 126:212838

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AB . . . nutritional, medicinal, therapeutic, oral hygiene and the like assistance. A taste masking compn. was prepd. by addn. 1 g of **sodium chloride** to 350 g of glycerin as **humectant** with stirring at room temp. Subjects rinsed 30 mL of a mouth rinse contg. 3 g benzoic acid/L for a. . .

IT 50-70-4, D-Glucitol, biological studies 56-03-1D, Biguanide, derivs. 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate, biological studies 298-14-6, Potassium bicarbonate 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, biological studies 584-08-7, Potassium carbonate 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, biological studies 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride** (NaCl), biological studies 7761-88-8, Silver nitrate, biological studies 9000-69-5, Pectins 16283-36-6, Zinc salicylate 94276-84-3
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(astringent taste-masking compns. comprising **humectant** and salt)

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9637183	A2	19961128	WO 1996-US5896	19960426
WO 9637183	A3	19970313		
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9656688	A1	19961211	AU 1996-56688	19960426

AN 1997:67421 CAPLUS
DN 126:79789

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

IT 50-21-5D, Lactic acid, salts 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-41-7, Alanine, biological studies 56-45-1, Serine, biological studies 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate** 98-79-3D, Pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid, salts 7585-39-9D, .beta.-Cyclodextrin, hydroxyalkyl 7585-39-9D, .beta.-Cyclodextrin, hydroxypropyl 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9007-28-7, Chondroitin sulfate
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin cosmetics contg. natural water with/without **humectants**)

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 08231369	A2	19960910	JP 1995-56594	19950220

AN 1996:664901 CAPLUS
DN 125:284389

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

IT 67-64-1, Acetone, uses 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate**
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(in purifn.; prepn. of low-mol.-wt. acetylated hyaluronic acid as **emollient**)

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9605233	A1	19960222	WO 1995-JP1613	19950811
W: US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 08053501	A2	19960227	JP 1994-210611	19940811
EP 725083	A1	19960807	EP 1995-928025	19950811
EP 725083	B1	20011128		
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
JP 09071602	A2	19970318	JP 1996-139405	19960508
US 5679657	A	19971021	US 1996-624634	19960802

AN 1996:340662 CAPLUS
DN 125:18688

L11 ANSWER 18 OF 106 USPATFULL on STN

DETD Generally, the **humectant** can be comprised of any material that is able to absorb and retain water, or bind water, such as, for. . . alcohols, certain saccharides, salts and mixtures thereof. Examples of usable alcohols include monohydric alcohols, diols, and/or polyols. More specifically, glycerol, **propylene glycol**, sorbitol, mannitol, and 1,2-propanediol. **Sodium chloride**, carboxymethylcellulose, sodium lactate and monosodium glutamate are also useful as **humectants** or water binders. Salts of any of these **humectants** or any other type of **humectant** are also useful. Although some sugars have **humectant** properties, the sweetness sugar imparts is not desirable in a savory filling. Therefore, it is preferred that the savory filling. . .

PI US 6322829 B1 20011127

L11 ANSWER 29 OF 106 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM Examples of suitable **humectants** include C.sub.2 to C.sub.4 alkane diols, such as ethane-1,2-diol and its corresponding dimer and trimer, propane-1,2-**diol**, **butane**-1,3-**diol**, or polymers thereof, such as polyethane diol having a molecular weight of up to 10,000 and polypropane diol having a molecular weight of up to 400. Further examples of **humectants** are "moisturisers" such as sodium pyrrolidone carboxylate, sodium lactate, triethanolamine lactate and **sodium chloride**.

PI US 4507319 19850326

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 106 USPATFULL on STN

DETD [0049] A preferred **humectant** for use in the invention is calcium chloride. Examples of other **humectants** are glycerol, sorbitol, ethylene glycol, PEG, **propylene glycol**, 1,3 butylene glycol, PCA (2-Pyrrolidone-5-carboxylic acid), sodium sulphate, sodium hydroxide, lactic acid and derivatives, **sodium chloride** and the like. Those skilled in the art will have no difficulty in selecting suitable **humectants** having regard to the construction materials in the system and the composition of the filter based on the disclosure herein contained. Some **humectants** also act as surfactants. One example is sodium dioctylsulphosuccinate.

CLM What is claimed is:

11. A composition according to any one of claims 4 to 10 wherein the **humectant** is selected from calcium chloride, glycerol, sorbitol, ethylene glycol, PEG, **propylene glycol**, 1,3 butylene glycol, PCA (2-Pyrrolidone-5-carboxylic acid), sodium sulphate, sodium hydroxide, lactic acid and derivatives thereof, **sodium chloride** and sodium dioctylsulphosuccinate.

PI US 2003116022 A1 20030626

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 52-90-4, Cysteine, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 60-23-1, Cysteamine 60-24-2 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 68-11-1, Thioglycolic acid, biological studies 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate** 79-42-5, Thiolactic acid 96-27-5, Thioglycerol 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 107-96-0, .beta.-Mercaptopropionic acid 142-26-7, N-Acetylethanolamine 504-63-2, 1,3-Propanediol 584-04-3 616-91-1, N-Acetyl cysteine 758-08-7, Thioglycolamide 760-30-5 2485-62-3, Cysteine methyl ester 3375-50-6, .beta.-Mercapto-ethane sulfonic acid 3411-58-3, Cysteine ethyl ester 3483-12-3, Dithiothreitol 7631-90-5, Sodium bisulfite 7634-42-6 7757-83-7, Sodium sulfite 7773-03-7, Potassium bisulfite 10117-38-1, Potassium sulfite 10192-30-0, Ammonium bisulfite 10196-04-0, Ammonium sulfite 10593-85-8, Homocysteine thiolactone 13762-51-1, Potassium borohydride 16940-66-2, Sodium borohydride 20938-74-3, N-Methyl mercapto-acetamide 21109-95-5, Barium sulfide 24800-44-0, Tripropylene glycol 25265-71-8, Dipropylene glycol 25265-75-2, Butylene glycol 26691-13-4, 1,3-Dimercapto-2-aminopropane 28713-50-0, 1-Phenyl-2-mercaptoethanol 30232-12-3, Mercaptopropionic acid 37675-88-0 51621-19-3 68148-42-5, Glycerol monothioglycolate 89020-05-3 89020-06-4 89020-07-5

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(combined two-part reducing agent/**humectant** shaving system for improved shaving comfort)

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9531960	A1	19951130	WO 1995-US6011	19950516
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5500210	A	19960319	US 1994-247915	19940523
ZA 9503797	A	19960115	ZA 1995-3797	19950510
CA 2190959	AA	19951130	CA 1995-2190959	19950516
AU 9524383	A1	19951218	AU 1995-24383	19950516
EP 760646	A1	19970312	EP 1995-918438	19950516
EP 760646	B1	20000105		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
CN 1149251	A	19970507	CN 1995-193242	19950516
BR 9507748	A	19970819	BR 1995-7748	19950516
JP 10500683	T2	19980120	JP 1995-530345	19950516
AT 188372	E	20000115	AT 1995-918438	19950516
ES 2142478	T3	20000416	ES 1995-918438	19950516
AU 9942386	A1	19990930	AU 1999-42386	19990730

AN 1996:128050 CAPLUS

DN 124:155671

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AB . . . toxin levels 10 to 100 times lower than those of high aw. This effect was obsd. using both glycerol or **sodium chloride** as **humectants**.

AN 1995:790480 CAPLUS

DN 123:193259

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, uses 50-70-4, Sorbitol, uses 56-81-5, Glycerol, uses 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, uses 60-35-5D, Acetamide, derivs. 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate** 112-27-6, Triethylene glycol 142-26-7, N-(2-Hydroxyethyl) acetamide 2043-43-8D, Lactamide, derivs.

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as **humectant**, herbicide and fungicide efficacy response to)
AN 1991:650341 CAPLUS
DN 115:250341

L6 ANSWER 26 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride**, biological studies 36675-34-0, Hexaglycerol
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**humectant** for food, sorption curves of)
AN 1988:491430 CAPLUS
DN 109:91430

L6 ANSWER 27 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate** 107-88-0, 1,3-Butyleneglycol 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9007-28-7, Chondroitin sulfate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**humectant**, for cosmetic makeups)

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 62238212	A2	19871019	JP 1986-82495	19860410
JP 07055885	B4	19950614		

AN 1988:118745 CAPLUS
DN 108:118745

L6 ANSWER 28 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride**, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**humectants** improvement of intermediate-moisture beef and pork myosin extractability and water activity response to)
AN 1988:54609 CAPLUS
DN 108:54609

L6 ANSWER 29 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 50-99-7, Glucose, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 69-79-4, Maltose 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate** 142-47-2, Monosodium glutamate 149-87-1, DL-2-Pyrrolidone-5-carboxylic acid 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 28874-51-3
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**humectant**, for petrolatum-based water-in-oil emulsions, as skin moisturizers)

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 216557	A2	19870401	EP 1986-306931	19860909
EP 216557	A3	19870616		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
US 4690774	A	19870901	US 1985-774727	19850911
ZA 8606241	A	19870429	ZA 1986-6241	19860819
AU 8661753	A1	19870312	AU 1986-61753	19860822
JP 62091237	A2	19870425	JP 1986-210523	19860905
BR 8604293	A	19870505	BR 1986-4293	19860908
DK 8604327	A	19870312	DK 1986-4327	19860910
NO 8603626	A	19870312	NO 1986-3626	19860910
NO 171002	B	19921005		
NO 171002	C	19930113		
CN 86106153	A	19870603	CN 1986-106153	19860910
ES 2001671	A6	19880601	ES 1986-1744	19860910

	CA 1283603	A1	19910430	CA 1986-518024	19860911
	US 4980084	A	19901225	US 1988-253446	19881005

AN 1987:604934 CAPLUS
DN 107:204934

L6 ANSWER 30 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate**
107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, biological studies 73784-63-1
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**humectant**, creams contg., water retention capacity of stratum corneum in relation to)
AN 1987:520964 CAPLUS
DN 107:120964

L6 ANSWER 31 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT 57-13-6, Urea, uses and miscellaneous 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate** 97-59-6, Allantoin
RL: USES (Uses)
(**humectants**, for bactericidal hand cleansers)

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 3543918	A1	19870619	DE 1985-3543918	19851212

AN 1987:498683 CAPLUS
DN 107:98683

L6 ANSWER 32 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Effect of food **humectant** on lowering water activity of casing Kamaboko. 2. Effect of lowering water activity of starch, glycine and **sodium lactate** and prediction of the water activity lowering ability of **humectants**
AN 1982:216247 CAPLUS
DN 96:216247

L6 ANSWER 33 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
TI Effect of food **humectants** on lowering water activity of fish paste kamaboko. 1. Water activity lowering effectiveness of **sodium chloride**, sugars and polyols
AN 1982:67420 CAPLUS
DN 96:67420

L6 ANSWER 34 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ST humectant intermediate moisture beef; meat sucrose humectant; glycerol beef humectant; **sodium chloride** beef **humectant**
AN 1979:609553 CAPLUS
DN 91:209553

L6 ANSWER 35 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AB . . . to increase the corneum water content. Measurements of extensibility and water holding capacity in isolated animal corneum showed that conventional **humectants** such as glycerol [56-81-5], sorbitol [50-70-4] or **sodium lactate** [72-17-3] can be effective but that the effect is lost on rinsing the corneum in water. Isolated animal corneum adsorbed. . .
AN 1975:144823 CAPLUS
DN 82:144823

L6 ANSWER 36 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride**
(angle of repose of dendritic, **humectant** effect on)

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI BE 624145		19630215	BE	

AN 1965:437419 CAPLUS

DN 63:37419
OREF 63:6640g

L6 ANSWER 37 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT Friction
(of **sodium chloride** dendritic crystals, effect of coating with **humectant** on)
IT **Humectants**
(**sodium chloride** dendritic crystals coated with, angle of repose and)
IT 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride**
(coating of dendritic crystals of, with **humectant**, angle of repose and)

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 1354136		19640306	FR	
	BE 624145			BE	
	GB 1016742			GB	

AN 1965:64751 CAPLUS
DN 62:64751
OREF 62:11453e

L6 ANSWER 38 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT Cosmetics
(**sodium lactate** as **humectant** and Na lactate-lactic acid as buffer and **humectants** in)
IT **Humectants**
(**sodium lactate** as, in cosmetics)
IT 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate**
(as **humectants** in cosmetics)
AN 1962:53865 CAPLUS
DN 56:53865
OREF 56:10302c-d

L6 ANSWER 39 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT Cosmetics
(**sodium lactate** as buffering **humectant** for)
IT 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate**
(as cosmetic buffering **humectant**)
AN 1961:78251 CAPLUS
DN 55:78251
OREF 55:14830a-b

9000-69-5, Pectins
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(**humectant**; in formulation of dust-suppressing compns. contg. **humectant**)

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 2279962	A1	19950118	GB 1994-11372	19940607
	ZA 9404253	A	19950508	ZA 1994-4253	19940615
	BR 9402685	A	19950502	BR 1994-2685	19940712
	AU 9467403	A1	19950127	AU 1994-67403	19940713

AN 1995:518893 CAPLUS
DN 122:297775

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AB The influence of water activity (adjusted with three **humectants**: **sodium chloride**, glycerol and polyethylene glycol) on the growth of three strains of Aeromonas hydrophila at 28, 10 and 3.8.degree.C was studied.. . .
IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride**, biological studies 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(min. water activity for the growth of Aeromonas hydrophila as affected by strain, temp. and **humectant**)
AN 1994:697044 CAPLUS
DN 121:297044

L6 ANSWER 22 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AB A review, with 61 refs. **Sodium lactate** is used as **humectant** and flavor enhancer in meat and poultry products, and there is growing evidence of antimicrobial properties of the salt. Potassium. . .
AN 1994:577906 CAPLUS
DN 121:177906

L6 ANSWER 23 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
IT 72-17-3, **Sodium lactate**
RL: USES (Uses)
(**humectant**, foamable conc. contg., with high stability, for fire extinguisher)

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9302788	A1	19930218	WO 1992-US6245	19920728
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CS, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG				
	US 5225095	A	19930706	US 1991-739648	19910802
	AU 9224228	A1	19930302	AU 1992-24228	19920728

AN 1993:150553 CAPLUS
DN 118:150553

L6 ANSWER 24 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AB . . . and urea-type exptl. herbicide) and fungicides (phthalide and amide-type exptl. fungicide, etc.) was examd. in the presence or absence of **humectant** (glycerin or **sodium lactate**). Depending on the concn. or the type of humectant incorporated, the pesticides showed different activities. The effect of humectants on. . .
AN 1993:34403 CAPLUS
DN 118:34403

L6 ANSWER 25 OF 357 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

SUMM When the compound of the present invention is used in the form of an **ointment**, it is contained in an amount of 0.01 to 10 w/w % in the **ointment**.

SUMM The **ointment** base which can be used includes oleaginous base (a natural wax such as white beeswax or carnauba wax, a petroleum wax such as solid paraffin or microcrystalline wax, a hydrocarbon wax such as liquid paraffin, white soft paraffin or yellow petrolatum, plastibase, zelen 50W, silicone, a vegetable oil, pork tallow, beef tallow, a simple **ointment** or lead oleate plaster), an emulsion type **ointment** base (an O/W type base such as a hydrophilic **ointment** or a vanishing cream or a W/O type base such as a hydrophilic petrolatum, a purified lanolin, aquahole, eucelin, neocelin, an absorptive **ointment**, a hydrated lanolin, cold cream, a hydrophilic plastibase), a water-soluble base (a macrogol **ointment** or solbase) or a suspension type **ointment** base (a lyogel base, i.e. a hydrogel base such as a non-fat **ointment**, a gelbase or lotion; or an FAPG base (a suspension of a microparticle of an aliphatic alcohol such as stearyl alcohol or cetyl alcohol in propylene glycol), and these **ointment** base can be used alone or in a combination of not less than two bases.

SUMM Further, when to be used as an **ointment**, the compound of the present invention is dissolved in a solubilizing and absoptive accelerating agent and added to the above-mentioned **ointment** base.

SUMM The solubilizing and absoptive accelerating agent to be used means the agent in which the compound of the present invention is soluble at a concentration of at least not less than 0.01 w/w % and which can accelerate the absorption of the compound of the present invention from skin when formulated as an **ointment**, and includes a lower alkanediol (e.g. ethylene glycol, propylene glycol or butylene glycol), an alkylene carbonate (e.g. propylene carbonate or ethylene carbonate), an alkanedicarboxylic acid ester (e.g. dimethyl adipate, diethyl adipate, diisopropyl adipate, diethyl pimerate, diethyl sebacate or dipropyl sebacate), a higher alkanoic acid glycerin ester (e.g. monolaurin, dilaurin or trilaurin), a higher alkenoic acid glycerin ester (e.g. monoolein, diolein or triolein), a higher alkanoic acid alkyl ester (e.g. isopropyl myristate or ethyl myristate), a higher unsaturated alcohol (e.g. geraniol or oleyl alcohol) or an azacycloalkane (e.g. 1-dodecylazacycloheptan-2-one). These solubilizing and absoptive accelerating agent can be used alone or in a mixture of not less than two agents, and can be added at a sufficient amount to dissolve the compound of the present invention. The amount generally ranges from 2 parts by weight to 200 parts by weight per one part by weight of the compound of the present invention. The upper amount is limited not to deteriorate the physicochemical properties of the **ointment**.

SUMM The **ointment** which contains the compound of the present invention may contain, in addition to the above-mentioned **ointment** base, other additives such as an emulsifier (e.g. polyoxyethylene hardened caster oil, glycerol monostearate, sorbitan sesquioleate or lauromacrogol); a suspending agent (e.g. polyoxyethylene glycol, polyvinylpyrrolidone or sodium carboxymethylcellulose); an antioxidant (e.g. a phenol or a quinone; a preservative (e.g. paraoxybenzoic acid ester); a **humectant** (e.g. glycerin, D-sorbitol or propylene glycol); a favoring agent, a coloring matter; an antiseptic; a higher alkenoic acid (e.g. oleic acid), and moreover other drugs which are useful for the treatment of a **skin** diseases.

SUMM The **ointment** of the present invention can be prepared by

mixing a solution containing the compound of the present invention with an **ointment** base in accordance with a conventional method. In the process of formulation, not less than one of the adjuvant or additive mentioned above can be simultaneously added to the **ointment** base. Furthermore, the **ointment** can be manufactured by dissolving the compound of the present go invention in the solubilizing and absoptive accelerating agent, admixing the obtained solution with the **ointment** base, stirring the obtained mixture under heating, and then cooling the resultant mixture.

SUMM The **ointment** containing the compound of the present invention can be used by applying to the affected part of the skin once to several times (e.g. once to four times) a day.

SUMM The paste or liniment containing the compound of the present invention can be prepared by using the same base and according to the same method as those of the **ointment** as mentioned above.

SUMM The suppository containing the compound of the present invention may be in various forms such as a rectal suppository which is solid at the normal temperature and melts at a body temperature; an **ointment** or liquid enema which can be prepared by dissolving or suspending the compound of the present invention in a liquid base; a soft capsule for the rectal administration; or an injection for the rectal administration.

SUMM Moreover, the compound of the present invention can be used in combination with other **immunosuppressant**(s), steroid(s) (prednisolone, methylprednisolone, dexamethasone, hydrocortisone and the like) or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent. As the other **immunosuppressant**, preferred is particularly selected from azathioprine, brequinar sodium, deoxyspergualin, mizoribine, mycophenolate 2-morphorinoethyl, cyclosporin, rapamycin, tacrolimus monohydrate.

DETD 2-Amino-2-(2-(4-octylphenyl)ethyl)propane-1,3-diol hydrochloride (hereunder referred to as compound (I), 1 g) was dissolved in 19 g of hydrophilic petrolatum under heating at 60.degree. C., and cooled with stirring to prepare an **ointment** containing 5% of Compound (I).

DETD Compound (I) (1 g) was mixed well with 19 g of plastibase (gelled hydrocarbon) in a mortar for about 30 minutes to prepare an **ointment** containing 5% of Compound (I).

CLM What is claimed is:

6. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the 2-amino-2-(2-(4-octylphenyl)ethyl)propane-1,3-diol or a Pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is administered in combination with another **immunosuppressant**.

7. The method according to claim 1, wherein the other **immunosuppressant** is azathioprine, brequinar sodium, deoxyspergualin, mizoribine, mycophenolate 2-morpholinoethyl, cyclosporin, rapamycin, or tacrolimus monohydrate.

8. The method according to claim 7, wherein the other **immunosuppressant** is mycophenolate 2-morpholinoethyl, cyclosporin, or rapamycin.

9. The method according to claim 1, wherein the 2-amino-2-(2-(4-octylphenyl)ethyl)propane-1,3-diol or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is administered in combination with another **immunosuppressant**.

10. The method according to claim 2, wherein the 2-amino-2-(2-(4-octylphenyl)ethyl)propane-1,3-diol or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid

addition salt thereof is administered in combination with another **immunosuppressant**.

11. The method according to claim 2, wherein the 2-amino-2-(2-(4-octylphenyl)ethyl)propane-1,3-diol or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is administered in combination with another **immunosuppressant**.

12. The method according to claim 5, wherein the 2-amino-2-(2-(4-octylphenyl)ethyl)propane-1,3-diol or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof is administered in combination with another **immunosuppressant**.

13. The method according to claim 6, wherein the other **immunosuppressant** is azathioprine, brequinar sodium, deoxyspergualin, mizoribine, mycophenolate 2-morpholinoethyl, cyclosporin, rapamycin, or tacrolimus monohydrate.

14. The method according to claim 9, wherein the other **immunosuppressant** is azathioprine, brequinar sodium, deoxyspergualin, mizoribine, mycophenolate 2-morpholinoethyl, cyclosporin, rapamycin, or tacrolimus monohydrate.

15. The method according to claim 10, wherein the other **immunosuppressant** is azathioprine, brequinar sodium, deoxyspergualin, mizoribine, mycophenolate 2-morpholinoethyl, cyclosporin, rapamycin, or tacrolimus monohydrate.

16. The method according to claim 11, wherein the other **immunosuppressant** is azathioprine, brequinar sodium, deoxyspergualin, mizoribine, mycophenolate 2-morpholinoethyl, cyclosporin, rapamycin, or tacrolimus monohydrate.

17. The method according to claim 12, wherein the other **immunosuppressant** is azathioprine, brequinar sodium, deoxyspergualin, mizoribine, mycophenolate 2-morpholinoethyl, cyclosporin, rapamycin, or tacrolimus monohydrate.

18. The method according to claim 7, wherein the other **immunosuppressant** is mycophenolate 2-morpholinoethyl, cyclosporin, or rapamycin.

19. The method according to claim 14, wherein the other **immunosuppressant** is mycophenolate 2-morpholinoethyl, cyclosporin, or rapamycin.

20. The method according to claim 15, wherein the other **immunosuppressant** is mycophenolate 2-morpholinoethyl, cyclosporin, or rapamycin.

21. The method according to claim 16, wherein the other **immunosuppressant** is mycophenolate 2-morpholinoethyl, cyclosporin, or rapamycin.

22. The method according to claim 17, wherein the other **immunosuppressant** is mycophenolate 2-morpholinoethyl, cyclosporin, or rapamycin.

PI US 6121329 20000919
WO 9724112 19970710

Solid dosage forms for oral administration include capsules, tablets, pills, powders, and granules. In such solid dosage forms, the active compound is mixed with at least one inert, pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier such as sodium citrate or dicalcium phosphate and/or a) fillers or extenders such as starches, lactose, sucrose, glucose, mannitol, and silicic acid, b) binders such as, for example, carboxymethylcellulose, alginates, gelatin, polyvinylpyrrolidone, sucrose, and acacia, c) **humectants** such as glycerol, d) disintegrating agents such as agar-agar, calcium carbonate, potato or tapioca starch, alginic acid, certain silicates, and sodium carbonate, e) solution retarding agents such as paraffin, f) absorption accelerators such as quaternary ammonium compounds, g) wetting agents such as, for example, cetyl alcohol and glycerol monostearate, h) absorbents such as kaolin and bentonitc clay, and i) lubricants such as talc, calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, solid polyethylene glycols, sodium lauryl sulfate, and mixtures thereof. In the case of capsules, tablets and pills, the dosage form may also comprise buffering agents.

DETD A further form of topical administration is to the eye, as for the treatment of immune-mediated conditions of the eye such as automimmue diseases, allergic or inflammatory conditions, and corneal transplants. The compound of the invention is delivered in a pharmaceutically acceptable ophthalmic vehicle, such that the compound is maintained in contact with the ocular surface for a sufficient time period to allow the compound to penetrate the corneal and internal regions of the eye, as for example the anterior chamber, posterior chamber, vitreous body, aqueous humor, vitreous humor, cornea, iris/cilary, lens, choroid/retina and sclera. The pharmaceutically acceptable ophthalmic vehicle may, for example, be an **ointment**, vegetable oil or an encapsulating material.

DETD The compounds of the invention may be prepared using one or more of the processes which follow. The starting materials for use in these processes are preferably one of the macrolides isolated from culture media obtained in accordance with known methods by fermentation of microorganisms of the genus Streptomyces, which are disclosed in European Patent Application No. 0184162. Samples are available from the Fermentation Research Institute, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305, Japan under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty, under deposit No. FERM BP-927. This strain has been redeposited on Apr. 27, 1989 with the Agricultural Research Culture Collection International Depository, Peoria, Ill. 61604, U.S.A. under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty, under deposit No. NRRL 18488. The macrolide **FR-900520** (European Patent Application 0184162), also known as **ascomycin**, may be prepared in accordance to the published methods of (i) H. Hatanaka, M. Iwami, T. Kino, T. Goto and M. Okuhara, **FR-900520** and FR-900523, Novel **immunosuppressants** isolated from A streptomyces. I. Taxonomy of the producing strain. J. Antibiot., 1988. XLI(11), 1586-1591; (ii) H. Hatanaka, T. Kino, S. Miyata, N. Inamura, A. Kuroda, T. Goto, H. Tanaka and M. Okuhara, **FR-900520** and FR-900523, Novel **immunosuppressants** isolated from A streptomyces. II. Fermentation, isolation and physico-chemical and biological characteristics. J. Antibiot., 1988. XLI(11), 1592-1601; (iii) T. Arai, Y. Koyama, T. Suenaga and H. Honda, **Ascomycin**, An Antifungal Antibiotic. J. Antibiot., 1962. 15(231-2); and (iv) T. Arai in U.S. Pat. No. 3,244,592. One or more of the processes discussed below may be then employed to produce the desired compound of the invention.

DETD **Ascomycin** (2.5 g, 0.032 mol, Formula I: R.sub.100 .dbd.H; R.sub.101 .dbd.ethyl; R.sub.102 .dbd.H; R.sub.103 .dbd.OH; R.sub.104 .dbd.OH; R.sub.105 .dbd.H) was dissolved in a solution of imidazole (43.03 g, 0.64 mol) in dry N,N-dimethylformamide (500 mL) and tert-butyldimethylchlorosilane (47.64 g, 0.32 mol) was added in portions and stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. N,N-dimethylformamide and excess tert-butyldimethylchlorosilane were removed by distillation (bath 35.degree. C.) under high vaccum. The solid residue was dissolved in 350

mL of ethylacetate, and the ethyl acetate layer was washed with saturated ammonium chloride aq. solution (200 mL.times.3), 10%-NaHSO.sub.4 (200 mL.times.3), brine, saturated NaHCO.sub.3 (200 mL.times.3), and brine (200 mL.times.3). After dired over MgSO.sub.4, solvent was removed in vacuo and the solid residue was purified by silica gel chromatography, followed by HPLC eluting with 5% acetone in hexanes providing the title compound (27 g) in 84% yield. MS (FAB) m/z: M+K=1058.

DETD In addition to the title compound, unreacted starting material (Example 1, 1.5 g) and **ascomycin** (500 mg) were isolated as a pure form.

DETD Methylsulfide-chlorine complex was prepared by adding oxalyl chloride (0.32 g) into a stirred solution of dimethylsulfoxide (0.44 g) in methylene chloride (4 mL) and stirring at -70.degree. C. for 0.5 hours. The solution of the complex was added in slow dropwise fashion into a stirring solution of **ascomycin** (1.6 g) in methylene chloride (5 mL) at -70.degree. C. After stirring for 0.25 hours, triethylamine (1.4 g) was added at -70.degree. C. Stirring was continued at -70.degree. C. for 0.5 hours and then at room temperature for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was then diluted with ether (100 mL), washed with 1N HCl (aq) (2.times.30 mL), saturated brine (30 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate and solvent removed. The product was purified on silica gel (70 g) with ether elution. Yield: 0.95 g; MS (FAB) m/z: M+H=790.

DETD **Ascomycin** (10 g, 12.6 mmol) and pyridinium p-toluene sulfonate (1 g, 3.98 mmol) were dissolved in 200 mL of toluene and stirred at 70.degree. C. over night. Solvent was removed, and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography, eluting with 5-10% acetone in hexane. The title compound (8.89 g) was isolated in 91% yield. MS (FAB) m/z: M+K=812.

DETD Following the procedures of Examples 1-3, but replacing **ascomycin** with the resultant compound of Example 50, the titled compound is obtained.

DETD Following the procedure of Example 9, but replacing **ascomycin** (Formula I: R.sub.100 .dbd.H; R.sub.101 .dbd.ethyl; R.sub.102 .dbd.H; R.sub.103 .dbd.OH; R.sub.104 .dbd.OH; R.sub.105 .dbd.H) with the resultant compound 53 provides the titled compound.

DETD Following the procedure of Example 9, but replacing **ascomycin** (Formula I: R.sub.100 .dbd.H; R.sub.101 .dbd.ethyl; R.sub.102 .dbd.H; R.sub.103 .dbd.OH; R.sub.104 .dbd.OH; R.sub.105 .dbd.H) with FK-523 (Formula I: R.sub.100 .dbd.H; R.sub.101 .dbd.methyl; R.sub.102 .dbd.H; R.sub.103 .dbd.OH; R.sub.104 .dbd.OH; R.sub.105 .dbd.H) provides the titled

DETD The **immunosuppressant** activity of the compounds of the present invention was determined using the human mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR) assay described by Kino, T. et al. in Transplantation Proceedings XIX(5):36-39, Suppl. 6 (1987), incorporated herein by reference. The results of the assay, shown below in Table 1, demonstrate that the compounds tested are effective immunomodulators at sub-micromolar concentrations.

PI US 5530120 19960625

arbonate.

SUMM The **inorganic salts** may include sodium bicarbonate, **magnesium sulfate** and sodium chloride. In the case of sodium bicarbonate, optimum therapeutic results have been achieved when about 20% of the sodium bicarbonate particles are about 40 microns in diameter and the remaining 80% of particles vary in size down in diameter and the remaining 80% of particles vary in size down to about 1 micron or less in diameter. Such a particle size distribution maximizes cleaning efficiency without causing harmful tooth abrasion.

PI US 4812306 19890314

DETD The core composition is also ideally suited for the manufacture of a clear antiperspirant composition. A particular advantage of the invention is the formulation of a clear, high viscosity antiperspirant cream using the most effective anti-perspirant active available and at the highest concentration allowed by law which is 20% of aluminum zirconium tetrachlorohydrex gly. The invention, however, is not limited to the use of aluminum zirconium tetrachlorohydrex gly since the more economical but slightly less effective aluminum chlorohydrate can be used. Another advantage of the invention is that urea may be added to the aluminum zirconium complex which further reduces, prevents and heals **skin** irritation in the high viscosity cream. The preferred range of core components when the core is used as the basis for an antiperspirant is also about 20-40% water, 8-20% cetyl dimethicone copolyol, 10-35% cyclomethicone and about 8-25% of one or more salts. The composition may additionally contain one or more of the additional ingredients mentioned previously and in particular **humectants**, solvents, emulsifiers, thickeners or masking agents are desireable. In the anti-perspirant composition the **humectant** may be urea, propylene glycol or both. The salts may be inorganic salts such as one or more of sodium chloride, sodium thiosulfate, alone or in conjunction with antiperspirant actives such as aluminum zirconium tetrachlorohydrex gly or aluminum chlorohydrate. A variety of solvents are desireable particulaly SD-40 alcohol, isopropyl alcohol and other similar alcohols. Preferably the co-emulsifier is methoxy PEG-22 dodecylcopolymer or oleic acid derivatives included therein such as sorbitan oleate or glycyrrhizic acid or its derivatives. A masking agent may be desireable to mask any medicinal odors. Ethylene brassylate, for example, is suitable for this use.

DETD The antiperspirant composition preferably contains a **humectant** . One or more of urea or propylene glycol is suitable and the preferred ranges are 1-20% urea and/or 1-15% propylene glycol. Any of the forementioned antiperspirant actives are suitable either as the salt component along or in conjunction with other organic or inorganic salts. For example, one or more of aluminum zirconium tetrachlorohydrex gly, aluminum chlorohydrate, or magnesium chloride may be used. Optional additives such as co-emulsifers, thickeners, masking agents, and so on, may be desired. The co-emulsifers glycyrrhizic acid, Elfacos E 200, sorbitol, or PEG-30 Glyceryl monoacetate were used in the invention along with ethylene brassylate as a masking agent.

DETD In one further preferred embodiment of the invention the core composition is used to make a clear moisturizing sunscreen composition. The sunscreen composition contains the same component ranges of the clear moisturizing composition and additionally contains a **humectant** such as urea and/or propylene glycol and a U.V. absorber. Generally preferred are one or more of the **humectants** urea or propylene glycol in the range of 1-20% and 1-15% respectively. Any one or more of a U.V. absorber of Category I or Category II is suitable, for example 1.4-8% of octyl dimethyl PABA.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A clear water in oil microemulsion moisturizing cream composition comprising the following essential constituents: (a) 8-20% of an ingredient selected from the group consisting of a mixture having an HLB 4-6 of cetyl dimethicone copolyol, polyglyceryl-3 oleate, and hexyl laurate; a mixture having an HLB 4-6 of cetyl dimethicone copolyol, polyglyceryl-4-isostearate, and hexyl laurate; cetyl dimethicone copolyol of HLB 4-6; and a mixture having an HLB 4-6 of cetyl dimethicone copolyol and hexyl laurate (b) 20-40% water, (c) 10-35% of a silicone selected from the group consisting of a polydimethylsiloxane having molecular weight of about 500-26,000, a polymethyl hydrogen siloxane of molecular weight about 500-23,000, cyclomethicone, phenyl dimethicone, hexamethyldisiloxane, trimethylsiloxysilicate, and stearoxy trimethylsilane, (d) 5-15% of a C.sub.1-6 organic alcohol selected from the group consisting of SD-40 alcohol and isopropyl alcohol, (e) 8-20% by weight of a salt selected from the group consisting of an organic

salt and **inorganic salt** wherein the **inorganic salt** is sodium chloride, **magnesium sulfate**, aluminum zirconium tetrachlorohydrex gly, magnesium chloride, sodium thiosulfate, aluminum chloride, aluminum chlorohydrate, sodium acetate, sodium citrate, sodium phosphate, or calcium chloride or mixtures thereof, and the organic salt is sodium aluminum lactate, sodium butoxyethyoxy acetate, sodium caprylate, sodium citrate, sodium lactate, sodium dihydroxyglycinate, sodium gluconate, sodium glutamate, sodium hydroxymethane sulfonate, sodium oxalate, sodium phenate, sodium propionate, sodium sacchardine, sodium salicylate, sodium sarcosinate, sodium tolene sulfonate, magnesium aspartate, calcium propionate, calcium saccharine, calcium-D-saccharate, calcium thioglycolate, aluminum caprylate, aluminum citrate, aluminum diacetate, aluminum glycinate, aluminum lactate, aluminum methionate, aluminum phenosulfonate, potassium aspartate, potassium biphthalate, potassium bitartrate, potassium glycosulfate, potassium sorbate, potassium thioglycolate, potassium toluenesulfonate, potassium troclosene, magnesium lactate, or mixtures thereof, (f) 1-20% of a **humectant** selected from the group consisting of urea and propylene glycol.

2. The composition of claim 1 wherein the **inorganic salt** is sodium chloride, **magnesium sulfate**, aluminum zirconium tetrachlorohydrex gly, magnesium chloride, sodium thiosulfate, aluminum chloride, aluminum chlorohydrate, sodium acetate, sodium citrate, sodium phosphate, or calcium chloride.

3. The composition of claim 1 which is a clear moisturizing cream additionally containing one or more **humectant**.

PI US 5162378 19921110

L71 ANSWER 7 OF 7 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM For nasal administration, **ascomycins** of the invention will suitably be administered in liquid form from a nasal applicator. Forms suitable for ophthalmic use will include **lotions**, tinctures, **gels**, **ointments** and ophthalmic inserts, again as known in the art. For rectal administration. i.e. for **topical** therapy of the colon, **ascomycins** of the invention may be administered in suppository or enema form, in particular in solution, e.g. in vegetable oil or like oily system for use as a retention enema.

SUMM Pharmaceutically acceptable diluents or carriers under C above are diluents or carriers acceptable for **topical** application at the intended side of therapy, e.g. diluents or carriers acceptable for **topical** administration pulmonarily, dermally, nasally, ocularly or rectally. Forms in topically administrable form, e.g. enabling or facilitating **topical** administration, include, e.g. dry powder preparations of the active ingredient (i.e. of the invention) in substantially pure form, for example as employed in the art for delivery from dry powder inhalation device. Means or devices enabling or facilitating **topical** administration include, in particular, inhalation devices as well as containers and the like from which the active ingredients may be delivered in a form capable of **topical** application. Preferred embodiments as defined under C will be (i) such as permit **topical** administration within the airways or lungs, e.g. by inhalation, in the case of **ascomycins** of the invention bearing one or more oxycarbonyl moieties, and (ii) such as to permit **dermal** administration, e.g., in the form of an **ointment** or **cream**, in the case of **ascomycins** of the invention bearing one or more carboxy moieties.

SUMM For **dermal** administration for the treatment of diseases or conditions of the **skin**, **ascomycins** of the invention will generally be administered in appropriate, i.e. dermally applicable, form comprising a therapeutically effective concentration of the **ascomycin** of the invention, e.g. from ca. 0.001 to 10%, e.g. 0.004%-1% by weight of **ascomycin** of the invention, together with a dermally acceptable diluent or carrier therefor. Formulations for **dermal** administration may take the form of **creams**, **ointments**, **gels**, or transdermal delivery systems, e.g. patches and, in addition to inert diluents or carriers, may suitably contain **skin** penetration enhancing agents, analogously to formulations as known in the art. Such compositions will suitably be applied to the site of treatment in an amount of from ca. 0.005 to ca. 0.05 g/cm.sup.2, 1, 2, or 3.times. daily.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999:81841 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Ascomycins			
INVENTOR(S):	Hersperger, Rene, Munchenstein, Switzerland			
	Naef, Reto, Rheinfelden, Switzerland			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Novartis AG, Basel, Switzerland (non-U.S. corporation)			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5925649		19990720	
	WO 9631514		19961010	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-930730		19971002	(8)
	WO 1996-EP1492		19960404	
			19971002	PCT 371 date
			19971002	PCT 102(e) date
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 1995-7128		19950406	

	GB 1995-26049	19951220
	GB 1995-26050	19951220
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Raymond, Richard L.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Ngo, Tamthom T.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Loeschorn, Carol A.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	15	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	827	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L71 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AB An HPLC/MS/MS assay for tacrolimus (FK506) in whole blood using FR900520 as an internal std. was validated over the std. curve range of 0.100-10.040 ng mL-1. The calibration curve for tacrolimus in human blood gave a slope of 0.2481, an intercept of 0.007, and a correlation coeff. (r) of 0.9996, with no interference noted from human blood, analyte, or internal std. stock solns. Use of EDTA or heparin as the preservative in blood resulted in no significant differences. Samples were stable for at least the time required to assay the max. no. of samples that could be placed in the automated system. The limit of sensitivity of the assay was set at the concn. of the lowest nonzero std. tested, i.e., 0.100 ng ml-1. However, validation of the assay to a limit of 0.010 ng ml-1 is currently underway. The within-run and between-run precision and accuracy of the method were detd. for four quality control samples. The highest CV was seen at 0.1 ng ml-1 (17.6% within-run and 15.9% between-run), with other CV < 5%. The recovery ranged 79.6-81.3% for tacrolimus over the range 0.3-8.0 ng ml-1 and was 63.10 .+-. 1.37% for **FR900520**. There was a linear correlation (r2 = 0.963) between assay results by HPLC/MS/MS and ELISA in whole blood from atopic dermatitis patients treated with **topical** tacrolimus **ointment**. The difference between the means .+-. S.D. detd. by HPLC/MS/MS (1.22 .+-. 1.46 ng ml-1) and ELISA (1.12 .+-. 1.29 ng ml-1) was significant by a paired t-test (P<0.001). Similarly, there was a linear correlation (r2 = 0.841) between assay results by HPLC/MS/MS and IMx in whole blood from solid organ transplant patients treated with tacrolimus. The difference between the means was significantly higher (P<0.001) for the IMx (15.80 .+-. 8.37 ng ml-1) than the HPLC/MS/MS (13.42 .+-. 6.87 ng ml-1).

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:743570 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:57027
TITLE: An HPLC/MS/MS assay for tacrolimus in patient blood samples. Correlation with results of an ELISA assay
AUTHOR(S): Alak, Ala M.; Moy, Selina; Cook, Melissa; Lizak, Paula; Niggebiugge, Adali; Menard, Shantil; Chilton, Anthony
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fujisawa Research Institute of America, Northwestern University/Evanston Research Park, Evanston, IL, 60201, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis (1997), 16(1), 7-13
CODEN: JPBADA; ISSN: 0731-7085
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L71 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

IT 104987-11-3, FK506 104987-12-4, **FR900520**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**ointment** contg. absorption promoter and, for treatment of **skin** diseases)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:241941 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:241941
TITLE: Ointments containing tricyclic compounds for treatment of skin diseases
INVENTOR(S): Asakura, Sotoo; Murakami, Yoshio; Kanagawa, Nobuto; Nakate, Toshiomi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 474126	A1	19920311	EP 1991-114598	19910830
EP 474126	B1	19970319		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AU 9183515	A1	19920312	AU 1991-83515	19910830
AU 656145	B2	19950127		
AT 150304	E	19970415	AT 1991-114598	19910830
ES 2099112	T3	19970516	ES 1991-114598	19910830
HU 59002	A2	19920428	HU 1991-2846	19910903
ZA 9106983	A	19920527	ZA 1991-6983	19910903
RU 2079303	C1	19970520	RU 1991-5001707	19910903
CA 2050623	AA	19920305	CA 1991-2050623	19910904
CA 2050623	C	20020205		
CN 1059468	A	19920318	CN 1991-108796	19910904
CN 1069193	B	20010808		
JP 05017481	A2	19930126	JP 1991-224418	19910904
JP 2526752	B2	19960821		
US 5385907	A	19950131	US 1993-62330	19930517

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-235177 A 19900904
US 1991-750942 B1 19910828

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 116:241941

L77 ANSWER 1 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
37. The composition of claim 30, wherein said **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of: glycerin, hydrogenated starch hydrolysate, propylene glycol, sodium PCA, **sodium lactate**, sorbitol, and mixtures thereof.

PI US 2003077962 A1 20030424

=> d l77 1-30 hit, pi, ab

L77 ANSWER 1 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
37. The composition of claim 30, wherein said **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of: glycerin, hydrogenated starch hydrolysate, propylene glycol, sodium PCA, **sodium lactate**, sorbitol, and mixtures thereof.

PI US 2003077962 A1 20030424
AB A skin barrier-enhancing tissue product, such as facial tissue, bath tissue or paper towels and the like, can be made by applying, on the surface(s) of the tissue, a lipid-enriched melted oil based-hydrophobic composition comprising a natural fat or oil, a sterol or sterol derivative, an emulsifying surfactant having an HLB range from about 3 to about 6, a humectant, an emollient, a wax, and a viscosity enhancer, and thereafter resolidifying the composition to form a distribution of solid composition on the surface(s) of the tissue.

L77 ANSWER 2 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
11. The non-woven article of claim 9 further comprising a lotion containing at least one ingredient selected from the group consisting of **sodium chloride** solution, preservatives, boric acid, bicarbonates, moisturizers, **emollients**, surfactants, **humectants**, alcohols, water, and fragrances.

PI US 2003008591 A1 20030109
AB The present invention is directed to a non-woven material having an emulsion binder, which is dispersible in water, yet non-dispersible in aqueous solutions containing 0.5 weight percent or more of an inorganic salt. The water-dispersible polymer comprises from 1 to 100 percent by weight of a hydrophilic monomer and from 0 to 99 percent by weight of at least one non-hydrophilic monomer, wherein a film formed from said polymer has a Tg of from -40 to 105.degree. C. The dispersible non-woven material is useful in forming disposable articles which can be disposed of by flushing down a toilet.

L77 ANSWER 3 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
5. The composition of claim 1, wherein said **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of PEG, glycerin, propylene glycol, sorbitol and **sodium lactate**.

PI US 6310014 B1 20011030
AB Personal and household care compositions that deliver an audible crackling or popping sound during use. The sound is created by the release of pressurized carbon dioxide that has been encapsulated in a water-soluble structure. The carbon dioxide gas is released as the encapsulating material dissolves or when it is ruptured by mechanical action. The popping or crackling sound helps create consumer interest by signaling the presence and continued action of the product.

L77 ANSWER 4 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
34. The method of claim 1, wherein said **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of: glycerin; hydrogenated starch hydrolysate; propylene glycol; sodium PCA; **sodium lactate**; sorbitol; and, mixtures thereof.

37. The method of claim 26, wherein said **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of: glycerin; hydrogenated starch hydrolysate; propylene glycol; sodium PCA; **sodium lactate**; sorbitol; and, mixtures thereof.

PI US 6287581 B1 20010911
AB A superior skin barrier enhancing body facing material, such as a body side liner on an absorbent article, can be made by applying, on the outer surface of the body facing material, a lipid-enriched hydrophobic composition comprising a natural fat or oil, a sterol or sterol derivative, an emulsifying surfactant, a humectant, an emollient, a wax, and a viscosity enhancer, and thereafter resolidifying the composition to form a distribution of solid composition on the outer surface of the body facing material.

L77 ANSWER 5 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
40. The composition of claim 32, wherein said **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of: glycerin, hydrogenated starch hydrolysate, propylene glycol, sodium PCA, **sodium lactate**, sorbitol, and mixtures thereof.

PI US 2001014350 A1 20010816
US 6534074 B2 20030318
AB A superior skin barrier enhancing body facing material, such as a body side liner on an absorbent article, can be made by applying, on the outer surface of the body facing material, a lipid-enriched hydrophobic composition comprising a natural fat or oil, a sterol or sterol derivative, an emulsifying surfactant, a humectant, an emollient, a wax, and a viscosity enhancer, and thereafter resolidifying the composition to form a distribution of solid composition on the outer surface of the body facing material.

L77 ANSWER 6 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
1. Process for disinfecting a skin surface or mucous surface, which comprises applying to the surface an effective amount of a disinfecting composition which contains at least an optical brightener and optionally a **humectant** selected from the group consisting of sorbitol solution, 1-2 propylene glycol, PEG derivatives and **sodium lactate**, provided that said composition does not contain any fluoroaliphatic surfactant nor reducing agent selected from the class of hydrazine and hydroxylamine and alkali metal salts of oxygen acids of divalent sulfur and tetravalent sulfur.

11. A disinfecting composition for disinfecting a skin surface or mucous surface, which comprises at least 0.0001% to 3.0% by weight of an optical brightener and optionally a **humectant** selected from the group consisting of sorbitol solution, 1-2 propylene glycol, PEG derivatives and **sodium lactate**, provided that said composition does not contain any fluoroaliphatic surfactant nor reduction agent selected from the class of hydrazine and hydroxylamine and alkali metal salts of oxygen acids of divalent sulfur and tetravalent sulfur.

PI US 6258370 B1 20010710
WO 9820094 19980514

AB A process and compositions for disinfecting the skin, hands and mucous membrane. The compositions contain an optical brightener and exhibit intense fluorescence in the visible wavelength range on exposure to UV light and thus permit simple monitoring of the treated skin or mucous membrane surfaces for ensuring complete disinfection, but without exhibiting the disadvantages associated with the use of conventional dyes, such as discoloration of the skin and articles.

L77 ANSWER 7 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
15. The method of claim 10, wherein the antioxidant includes butylated hydroxytoluene, the buffer includes Hepes, the isotonic reagent includes **sodium chloride**, the amino acid chelating agent includes serine, and the **humectant** includes sorbitol and glycerol; and the carrier protein includes bovine serum albumin.

PI US 6183979 B1 20010206
AB A method for preparation of an air-dried prothrombin time (PT) reagent which uses a recombinant protein and synthetic phospholipids is described. The source for the recombinant protein is rabbit brain, and the phospholipids employed are palmitoyloleoylphosphatidylcholine (POPC) and palmitoyloleoylphosphatidylserine (POPS). The particular formulation buffer used to dilute the lipidated tissue factor provides a reagent that is dried without lyophilization and remains stable for at least 2 weeks at 37 C. A method for preparing the improved PT reagent and a method of using the reagent to analyze blood PT is also provided.

L77 ANSWER 8 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A cold, low fat peanut butter product comprising water and and a **humectant** selected from the group consisting of glycerin, propylene glycol, sorbitol, **sodium lactate** and combinations thereof and having a water activity level of less than 0.80.

8. A low fat peanut butter composition, comprising water, a peanut component; and a **humectant** selected from the group consisting of glycerin, propylene glycol, sorbitol, **sodium lactate** and combinations therein in an amount sufficient to reduce the water activity to less than 0.80, said component consisting of defatted peanut flour.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein said **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of glycerin, propylene glycol, sorbitol, **sodium lactate** and combinations thereof.

PI US 6153249 20001128
AB A low fat peanut butter product having a water activity level of less than 0.80, which can be obtained without heating. A humectant can be used in an amount sufficient to provide a predetermined water activity level. Shelf stability is thereby obtained without discoloration or the formation of off flavors.

L77 ANSWER 9 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A care kit for facilitating reduced irritation associated with wearing contact lenses, the kit comprising: at least one solution for the care of contact lenses; at least one non-irritating solution for cleansing eyelids; instructions for informing contact lens wearers of the proper care of contact lenses in conjunction with eyelid hygiene for improved comfort while wearing contact lenses; and housing for securing the solution for the care of contact lenses, the solution for cleansing eyelids and the instructions wherein the non-irritating solution for cleansing eyelids comprises an anionic surfactant, a non-ionic thickener

and **emollient**, an amphoteric surfactant, a polyoxyethylenesorbitan fatty acid ester, lauroamphocarboxy glycinate, sodium laureth-13 carboxylate, PEG15 tallow polyamine, **sodium chloride**, and at least one microbiological preservative.

5. A method of caring for eyes and eyelids using a care kit for contact lens wearers comprising at least one contact lens solution, at least one eyelid cleanser and instructions for use of both the contact lens solution and eyelid cleanser for improved comfort of wearer, the solution, the cleanser and the instructions secured in a housing; the method comprising: using eyelid cleanser according to instructions for the removal and insertion of contact lenses; and applying contact lens solutions according to instructions for the removal and insertion of contact lenses wherein the eyelid cleanser comprises an anionic surfactant, a non-ionic thickener and **emollient**, an amphoteric surfactant, a polyoxyethylenesorbitan fatty acid ester, lauroamphocarboxy glycinate, sodium laureth-13 carboxylate, PEG-15 tallow polyamine, **sodium chloride**, and at least one microbiological preservative.

PI US 6112900 20000905

AB A care kit for reducing irritation and other ocular problems associated with wearing contact lenses is disclosed. The care kit includes at least one solution for the care of contact lenses; at least one non-irritating solution for cleansing eyelids; instructions for informing contact lens wearers of the proper care of contacts in conjunction with eyelid hygiene for improved comfort while wearing contact lenses; and housing for securing the solution for the care of contact lenses, the solution for cleansing eyelids and the instructions. Preferably, the solution for the care of contact lenses can be selected from a group comprising contact lens cleansing solution, disinfecting solution, soaking solution, wetting solution, storage solution, rinsing solution or a combination thereof. The eyelid cleanser can be soaked into a disposable pad and wrapped within an impervious wrapper. Alternatively, the eyelid cleanser is enclosed within an impervious bottle. Instructions to explain the use of contact lens solutions in conjunction with the eyelid cleanser for improved comfort while wearing lenses are included with the kit. In the method of this invention, the eyelid cleanser and contact lens solutions are applied according to the instructions provided.

L77 ANSWER 10 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN

CLM What is claimed is:

11. An oil-in-water emulsified composition according to claim 9, wherein said **humectant** is one or more selected from the group consisting of glycerin, fructose, trimethylglycine, **sodium lactate**, and sodium pyrrolidone carboxylate.

PI US 6074652 20000613

AB An oil-in-water emulsified composition comprising an a .alpha.-monoalkyl glyceryl ether, a wax, and a silicone oil: wherein the amount of the silicone oil is not less than 10 wt % with respect to an oil phase except the a .alpha.-monoalkyl glyceryl ether and the wax, this composition displays excellent emulsion stability and feeling of use.

L77 ANSWER 11 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN

CLM What is claimed is:

2. A process according to claim 1 wherein the **humectant** that is incorporated in the dough is **sodium chloride**, glycerol or sorbitol or a mixture of two or more of said **humectants**.

PI US 6017573 20000125

AB A process of preparing an intermediate moisture pasta product having a moisture content of from 15 to 28% by preparing a dough containing an

amount of a humectant to obtain a maximum water activity of 0.89 and an amount of alkali to increase the pH to about 11.5, sheeting or extruding the dough to give a fresh dough product, steaming the fresh dough product, and partially drying to a moisture content of from 15 to 28%.

L77 ANSWER 12 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
10. A process according to claim 9 wherein the **humectant** is salt, glycerol, sorbitol or any mixture of two or more **humectants** containing **sodium chloride**.

PI US 6001405 19991214
AB A process for the production of a pre-cooked, high moisture, shelf-stable or refrigerated, acidified filled pasta comprising a filling within a dough skin which comprises mixing pasta ingredients together to form a pasta dough, forming the dough into a sheet suitable to form the skin of the filled pasta, encasing a filling having a water activity of less than 0.93 and a pH of above 4.6 within the dough sheet to give a raw filled pasta, cooking the raw filled pasta in acidified water to a pH of above 4.6 to a moisture content of from 55 to 70% by weight, partially drying to achieve a moisture content of from 40 to 55% and a water activity of less than 0.93, and finally packaging the cooked pasta either with heat processing or under modified atmospheric conditions.

L77 ANSWER 13 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
9. A process according to claim 1 wherein the solid **humectant** is **sodium chloride**.

PI US 5958488 19990928
AB A process of preparing a shelf stable pasta having a moisture content of from about 15 to about 35% which comprises preparing a fresh pasta, steaming the fresh pasta, partially drying to a moisture content of from about 15 to about 35%, coating the partially dried pasta with a solid humectant in particulate form before or after placing in a package, and packaging the pasta in a container optionally under modified atmospheric conditions.

L77 ANSWER 14 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
4. An oil-water mixed composition according to claim 1, wherein said **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of polyethylene glycol, sorbitol, maltitol, hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulfate, erythritol, trimethyl glycin, **sodium lactate**, and pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid.

PI US 5919398 19990706
WO 9629975 19961003
AB An oil-water mixed composition is consisted of a solid or semisolid oil phase at room temperature, and a water phase which is dispersed into the oil phase. The water phase contains a humectant and is solid or semisolid at room temperature. Preferably, the oil phase contains hydrophobic silica, dextrin fatty acid ester or polyvalent alcohol oligo ester of long chain monocarboxylic acid and long chain dicarboxylic acid. The oil-water mixed composition is superior in stability with passage of time and safety. In addition, this composition has demonstrated little stickiness and sensation of unsuitability for skin, and has much emollient effect (i.e., to prevent the skin from dryness) and is persistent in preserving its emollient effect.

L77 ANSWER 15 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A method of treating skin comprising: rubbing onto the skin a body

polisher lotion comprising a mixture of **sodium chloride** salt and oil **emollient**, the salt being a gritty solid component in suspension in the oil **emollient** so that the lotion is a two phase lotion which feels gritty to the touch and which exfoliates and moisturizes the skin when the lotion is rubbed onto the skin; continuing the rubbing until the skin is exfoliated to allow the oil emollient to penetrate into the skin; and after the step of continuing, at least partly rinsing the body polisher lotion off the skin with water.

PI US 5866145 19990202
AB A body polisher and method of using the body polisher as a skin treatment, includes a two phase composition containing Dead Sea salt and emollient. The emollient is advantageously silicone oil and is present in about 32.67% by weight. About 66.66% by weight Sea salt is provided, the remainder being fragrance.

L77 ANSWER 16 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
30. The smokable device of claim 23, wherein the dry **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of glycerol, sorbitol, propylene glycol, **sodium lactate**, calcium chloride, potassium phosphate, sodium pyrophosphate, sodium polyphosphate, calcium citrate, calcium gluconate, potassium citrate, potassium gluconate, sodium tartrate, sodium potassium tartrate, and sodium glutamate.

46. The filter of claim 39, wherein the dry **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of glycerol, sorbitol, propylene glycol, **sodium lactate**, calcium chloride, potassium phosphate, sodium pyrophosphate, sodium polyphosphate, calcium citrate, calcium gluconate, potassium citrate, potassium gluconate, sodium tartrate, sodium potassium tartrate, and sodium glutamate.

65. The method of claim 63, wherein the dry **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of glycerol, sorbitol, propylene glycol, **sodium lactate**, calcium chloride, potassium phosphate, sodium pyrophosphate, sodium polyphosphate, calcium citrate, calcium gluconate, potassium citrate, potassium gluconate, sodium tartrate, sodium potassium tartrate, and sodium glutamate.

PI US 5860428 19990119
AB A cigarette filter comprises a humectant, preferably sodium pyroglutamate, and optionally a surfactant. The humectant absorbs moisture from the tobacco smoke for wet-filtration of the tobacco smoke.

L77 ANSWER 17 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
7. The composition of claim 1 wherein the **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of sorbitol, molasses, potassium lactate, **sodium lactate**, glycerol, potassium acetate and sodium acetate.

12. A liquid concentrate solution composition as in claim 11, wherein said organic **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of glycerol, sorbitol, molasses, potassium lactate, **sodium lactate**, potassium acetate and sodium acetate.

17. A liquid concentrate solution composition for improving plant root watering consisting essentially of (a) from 25 to 75 parts by volume of an organic **humectant** selected from the group consisting of glycerol, sorbitol, molasses, potassium lactate, **sodium lactate**, potassium acetate and sodium acetate, (b) from 0.2 to 1.5 parts by volume of a sodium carboxymethyl cellulose or a cellulose ether adhesive thickener, (c) from 0.2 to 5 parts by volume of a binder

selected from the group consisting of (1) a water soluble polysaccharide, (2) a hygroscopic adhesive binder consisting of a wheaten or potato dextrin, and (3) a calcium, sodium or ammonia salt of lignosulfonic acid, (d) from 0.2 to 2.0 parts by volume of a wetting agent, and (e) from 75 to 25 parts by volume of water based on the total composition.

18. A liquid concentrate solution composition for improving plant root watering consisting essentially of from 25 to 75 parts by volume of an organic **humectant** selected from the group consisting of glycerol, sorbitol, molasses, potassium lactate, **sodium lactate**, potassium acetate, sodium acetate, and blends of glycerol and/or sorbitol with the sodium or potassium salt of alpha-hydroxypropionic acid, from 0.2 to 1.5 parts by volume of a thickener selected from the group consisting of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose and a cellulose ether adhesive thickener, from 0.2 to 5 parts by volume of a binder selected from the group consisting of (1) a water soluble polysaccharide, (2) a hygroscopic adhesive binder consisting of a wheaten or potato dextrin, and (3) a calcium, sodium or ammonia salt of lignosulfonic acid, from 0.2 to 2.0 parts by volume of a wetting agent selected from the group consisting of a nonyl phenol (9-15 mole) ethoxylate and calcium lingnosulfonate, and from 75 to 25 parts by volume of water.

PI US 5814123 19980929
AB Improved solutions for watering plant roots and methods of application, the solutions containing in parts by volume (1) humectant from 25 to 75, (2) thickener from 0.2 to 1.5, (3) binder from 0.2 to 5, (4) wetting agent from 0.2 to 2.0 and (5) water 75 to 25.

L77 ANSWER 18 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
7. The method of claim 6 wherein the **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of **sodium chloride**, propylene glycol and glycerol.

8. The method of claim 6 wherein the **humectant** is an aqueous solution of **sodium chloride** which comprises from about 10 to about 20 percent **sodium chloride** by weight.

10. The method of claim 9 wherein the **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of **sodium chloride**, propylene glycol and glycerol, and the acidulant is selected from the group consisting of citric acid, lactic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, malic acid and glucono delta lactone.

PI US 5695801 19971209
AB A shelf-stable, uncooked or partially cooked moist pasta is produced by treating freshly extruded or sheeted pasta with steam to set the pasta surface, immersing the steam treated pasta in an aqueous solution containing acidulants and/or humectants, partially drying to remove surface moisture, sealing the pasta in a container, and thermally pasteurizing the pasta while it is in the container using conventional thermal processes or microwave treatment. The pasta thus produced is shelf-stable under non-refrigerated conditions and has an equivalent or better texture, color and flavor than commercially available, fresh refrigerated pastas.

L77 ANSWER 19 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
3. The shaving system of claim 2 wherein the **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of ethylene glycol, glycerine, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, triethylene glycol,

1,3-propanediol, butylene glycol, sorbitol, sodium pyroglutamate, N-acetylethanolamine, **sodium lactate**, isopropanol, polyalkylene glycols of the formula ##STR2## wherein R is H or CH.sub.3 and n has an average value of about 2 to about 10, and polyethylene glycol glyceryl ethers.

PI US 5665340 19970909

AB The present invention relates to a method of improving shaving comfort by softening the hair to be shaved so as to reduce the cutting force required to cut it. The novel method comprises carrying out the following sequential steps:

(a) contacting an area of hair to be shaved with a reducing agent that breaks disulfide linkages in hair;

(b) contacting the area of hair treated in step (a) with a humectant and allowing it to dry or partially dry;

(c) contacting the area treated in step (b) with water to hydrate the hair; and

(d) shaving the hydrated hair of step (c).

L77 ANSWER 20 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN

CLM What is claimed is:

10. The method of claim 9 wherein the **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of ethylene glycol, glycerine, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, triethylene glycol, 1,3-propanediol, butylene glycol, sorbitol, sodium pyroglutamate, N-acetylethanolamine, **sodium lactate**, isopropanol, polyalkylene glycols of the formula ##STR2## wherein R is H or CH.sub.3 and n has an average value of about 2 to about 10, and polyethylene glycol glyceryl ethers.

PI US 5500210 19960319

AB The present invention relates to a method of improving shaving comfort by softening the hair to be shaved so as to reduce the cutting force required to cut it. The novel method comprises carrying out the following sequential steps:

(a) contacting an area of hair to be shaved with a reducing agent that breaks disulfide linkages in hair;

(b) contacting the area of hair treated in step (a) with a humectant and allowing it to dry or partially dry;

(c) contacting the area treated in step (b) with water to hydrate the hair; and

(d) shaving the hydrated hair of step (c).

L77 ANSWER 21 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN

CLM What is claimed is:

10. The composition of claim 9 further comprising a **humectant** selected from the group consisting of **sodium lactate** , sorbitol, glycerine and a combination of said **humectants**.

23. The method of claim 22 wherein a **humectant** selected from the group consisting of **sodium lactate**, sorbitol, glycerine and a combination of said **humectants** is added to the concentrate.

PI US 5225095 19930706

AB An improved foamable protein hydrolysate based concentrate is provided containing multivalent cations and a water soluble polymer, which

remains stable in storage for at least six months and which, when diluted with 10 to 50 parts of water and mixed with air to generate a foam, produces a foam which lasts essentially unchanged for at least three days.

L77 ANSWER 22 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
5. A hygroscopic laminate as set forth in claim 1, wherein the **humectant** is selected from **sodium lactate** and sodium pyrrolidonecarboxylate.

PI US 5143773 19920901
AB A hygroscopic laminate comprises a hygroscopic layer comprising a gas permeable film, and a water-absorbing polymer and at least one humectant selected from the group consisting of acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, lactic acid, hydracrylic acid, pyruvic acid and pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid and sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium salts of these acids, which are wrapped in the gas permeable film; a porous non-water retention sheet; and a water impermeable sheet, the porous non-water retention sheet being disposed on one side of the hygroscopic layer and the water impermeable sheet being disposed on the other side of the hygroscopic layer, to thereby sandwich the hygroscopic layer. The hygroscopic laminate controls the relative humidity in a packaged system to 20 to 40%.

L77 ANSWER 23 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
8. A skin care composition according to claim 1 wherein the **humectants** include pyrrolidone carboxylic acid, sodium salt **sodium chloride**, glycerin and urea.

PI US 5002760 19910326
AB A skin care composition to prevent premature photoaging of the skin of the user includes in addition to basic ingredients, in combination, retinol, a UV absorber and a moisturizer.

L77 ANSWER 24 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
5. The intermediate moisture stable food composition according to claim 4, wherein the **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of **sodium chloride**, sugars, polyhydric alcohols, hydrolyzed wheys and mixtures thereof.

PI US 4990356 19910205
AB An intermediate moisture food composition including

(a) a source of protein in an amount effective to provide a minimum protein content approximately 15% by weight including hash and/or bone-in fractions

(b) at least one humectant in an amount effective to provide maximum water activity of approximately 0.9.

L77 ANSWER 25 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
5. The intermediate moisture stable food composition according to claim 4 wherein the **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of **sodium chloride**, sugars, polyhydric alcohols, hydrolyzed wheys and mixtures thereof.

PI US 4886679 19891212
AB An intermediate moisture food composition including

(a) a source of protein in an amount effective to provide a minimum

protein content approximately 15% by weight including hash and/or bone-in fractions

(b) at least one humectant in an amount effective to provide maximum water activity of approximately 0.9.

L77 ANSWER 26 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
13. A concentrate in tablet or powder form which when mixed with water provides a non-toxic solution for gold plating metallic items such as silver, copper, nickel, brass or gold alloys, or silver plated or gold plated metallic items, said tablet or powder comprising effective amounts of: (1) a water soluble gold salt as a gold generating compound selected from the group consisting of potassium tetrachloroaurate, potassium tetrabromoaurate, potassium tetraiodoaurate, sodium tetrachloroaurate, sodium tetrabromoaurate, sodium tetraiodoaurate and sodium thiosulfatoaurate; (2) a reducing compound for said gold generating compound which is selected from the group consisting of potassium sodium tartrate, potassium hydrogen tartrate and tartaric acid; (3) a polyoxyalkylene ester surfactant; (4) a **humectant** selected from the group consisting of diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol and triethylene glycol; and (5) a salt as a dilutent and binder which is selected from the group consisting of **sodium chloride**, potassium chloride, sodium bromide, potassium bromide, sodium iodide and potassium iodide.

14. The concentrate of claim 13 wherein the water soluble gold salt is potassium tetrachloroaurate, the reducing compound is potassium sodium tartrate, the polyoxyalkylene ester surfactant is the addition product of 20 moles of ethylene oxide with sorbitan oleate, the **humectant** is dipropylene glycol and the salt is **sodium chloride**.

PI US 4832743 19890523
AB Non-toxic, non-electrolytic solutions, creams and immersion baths are provided for gold plating metallic items such as silver, copper, nickel, brass and gold alloys, as well as silver plated or gold plated items. Water soluble gold salts are used, together with reducing compounds. For convenience, the gold plating ingredients may be combined with salts to form tablets or powders. Addition of water to the tablets or powder provides the novel solutions and immersion baths. The amount of gold generating compound in the solutions and creams is selected to either replenish or maintain the amount of gold on an item which already has a gold surface.

L77 ANSWER 27 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
7. A translucent water-in-oil emulsion according to claims 1 or 3 wherein the **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of glycerine, sorbitol, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, polysaccharides, corn syrup, sodium pyrrolidone carboxylic acid, **sodium lactate** and derivatives, monosodium glutamate, polyols, urea and derivatives and natural honey.

PI US 4690774 19870901
AB This invention relates to novel water in oil emulsions. The emulsions of this invention are translucent water in oil emulsions comprising a water phase containing a humectant, an oil phase comprising petroleum jelly and the like and an emulsifying agent to give a water in oil emulsion; the aqueous phase having a refractive index in essentially the same range as the oil phase.

The translucent water in oil of this invention have the same general appearance and feel of petroleum jelly and function like petroleum jelly

but are superior thereto in the sense that when applied to skin will not only help prevent water from escaping therefrom or exist a barrier effect, but also, will allow water humectants and other moisturizers from the emulsion water phase to pass therethrough to contact the skin and to moisturize the skin.

The compositions of this invention are useful as skin moisturizer compositions. They may be used as a carrier or vehicle for oil and water soluble tropical drugs. They also may be used in the same general way as petrolatum (e.g. skin protectant agent, emollient, lubricant, etc.).

L77 ANSWER 28 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
12. An oral composition according to claim 11, wherein said at least one other oral composition ingredient is selected from the group consisting of another surface-active agent, a polishing agent, a **humectant** , a binder, a sweetner, a flavoring agent, a fluorine compound, a bactericide, an inorganic phosphate, an organic phosphate, an enzyme, an antiinflammatory agent, **sodium chloride** and a solvent.

PI US 4279888 19810721
AB An oral composition contains as a surface-active agent 0.1 to 5% by weight of a fatty acid ester of a sugar alcohol selected from the group consisting of lactitol, maltitol, maltotriitol, maltotetraitol, maltopentaitol, maltohexaitol, maltoheptaitol and mixtures thereof. The ester has an acyl group with 8 to 20 carbon atoms such as lauroyl. The oral composition which may be applicable as toothpaste, toothpowder, mouthwashes and the like has a pleasant taste as well as a good foaming power.

L77 ANSWER 29 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
4. The composition of claim 3 wherein the solar filter is an oxyethylenated paraaminobenzoic acid and the **humectant** is **sodium lactate**.

8. The composition of claim 3 wherein the solar filter is triethanolamine salicylate and the **humectant** is **sodium lactate**.

PI US 4217344 19800812
AB The present invention relates to a process for producing a dispersion of spheres comprising arranged molecular layers encapsulating an aqueous phase. The process comprises admixing a water-dispersible lipid component with the aqueous phase to be encapsulated, the liphophile/hydrophile ratio of the lipid component being such that the lipid swells in the said aqueous phase so as to form a lamellar phase. The lamellar phase is agitated and there is added thereto a dispersion liquid in an amount greater than the resulting lamellar phase and the resulting mixture is vigorously agitated for a period of time ranging from 15 minutes to 3-4 hours. The spheres can encapsulate a water-soluble pharmaceutical, a cosmetic or a food and the dispersions containing said encapsulated materials can be used particularly in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic fields.

L77 ANSWER 30 OF 30 USPATFULL on STN
CLM What is claimed is:
10. A composition as defined in claim 1, wherein the humectant is a nonionic humectant selected from the group consisting of sorbitol **humectants**, glycerol and urea, and there is present as an electrolyte at least 0.01 parts by weight of an electrolyte selected from the group consisting of **sodium chloride** and calcium chloride.

PI US 3898166 19750805

AB An antistatic composition particularly adapted for use on textiles, floor coverings, and related materials, comprising an aqueous liquid fluid medium, having a pH within the range of about 7 to 13 and containing as active ingredient an organic antistatic textile agent and from about 1 to 0.5 parts by weight of a humectant. The humectant may be either a nonionic humectant (such as glycerine) or an ionic humectant (including strong electrolytes such as calcium chloride). When the humectant is nonionic, there must also be present at least 0.01 part by weight of a strong electrolyte, i.e., the salt of a strong base and a strong acid.

L86 ANSWER 5 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM The novel translucent water-in-oil compositions are particularly useful as skin moisturizer compositions in the treatment of dry skin. Also contemplated are their use in wound healing **ointments**. The translucent water-in-oil emulsions of this invention also may be used in the same general way as petroleum jelly i.e. (1) dermatalogical uses as a skin emollient and lubricant to provide a soothing, softening and protective layer, and (2) long lasting lubricant for reducing friction between different types of surfaces, including metal and most plastic materials. The compositions of this invention are in medical compositions useful as carriers or vehicles for both oil soluble and water soluble drugs and like medicinal agents.

CLM What is claimed is:
7. A translucent water-in-oil emulsion according to claims 1 or 3 wherein the **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of glycerine, sorbitol, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, polysaccharides, corn syrup, sodium pyrrolidone carboxylic acid, **sodium lactate** and derivatives, monosodium glutamate, polyols, urea and derivatives and natural honey.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	87:61858 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Novel translucent water in oil emulsions		
INVENTOR(S):	Vishnupad, Mohan, Monroe, CT, United States Ramirez, Jose E., Trumbull, CT, United States		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Chesebrough Pond's Inc., Greenwich, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4690774		19870901
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1985-774727		19850911 (6)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lovering, Richard D.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Morgan & Finnegan		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	293		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=>

L86 ANSWER 4 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN

CLM What is claimed is:

4. A skin care composition according to claim 1 in the form of a skin cream, face cream, lotion, **ointment** or gel.

8. A skin care composition according to claim 1 wherein the **humectants** include pyrrolidone carboxylic acid, sodium salt **sodium chloride**, glycerin and urea.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	91:24471 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Retinol skin care composition		
INVENTOR(S):	Katzev, Phillip K., 891 Jamestown Rd., East Windsor, NJ, United States 08520		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5002760		19910326
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1989-415709		19891002 (7)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Ore, D. R.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sachs & Sachs		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	198		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L86 ANSWER 3 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM Some cosmetics and drugs have a formulation of an oil-in-water or a water-in-oil emulsion mainly composed of a water phase and an oil phase component such as milky lotion, cream or **ointment**.

CLM What is claimed is:
4. An oil-water mixed composition according to claim 1, wherein said **humectant** is selected from the group consisting of polyethylene glycol, sorbitol, maltitol, hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulfate, erythritol, trimethyl glycin, **sodium lactate**, and pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999:75256 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Oil-water mixed composition			
INVENTOR(S):	Nakamura, Fumiaki, Yokohama, Japan			
	Abe, Koji, Yokohama, Japan			
	Ito, Kenzo, Yokohama, Japan			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Shiseido Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5919398		19990706	
	WO 9629975		19961003	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-750015		19970416	(8)
	WO 1996-JP842		19960310	
			19970416	PCT 371 date
			19970416	PCT 102(e) date
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1995-100548		19950331	
	JP 1995-100549		19950331	
	JP 1995-152404		19950526	
	JP 1995-152405		19950526	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted			
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lovering, Richard D.			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Snider, Ronald R.			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	27			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
LINE COUNT:	1202			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

Entries identify the native amino acid by single letter code and sequence position, followed by the replacement amino acid in the mutant. Thus, F36V Designates a human FKBP12 sequence in which phenylalanine at position 36 is replaced by valine. F36V/F99A indicates a double mutation in which phenylalanine at positions 36 and 99 are replacedby valine and alanine, respectively.

F36A	Y26V	F46A	W59A
F36V	Y26S	F48H	H87W
F36M	D37A	F48L	H87R
F36S	I90A	F48A	F36V/F99A
F99A	I91A	E54A/F36V/F99G	F99G
F46H	E54K/F36M/F99A	Y26A	F46L
V55A	F36M/F99G		

DETD [0147] Illustrative examples of ligand binding domain/ligand pairs include **retinol** binding protein or variants thereof and **retinol** or derivatives thereof; cyclophilin or variants thereof and cyclosporin or analogs thereof; FKBP or variants thereof and FK506, **FK520**, rapamycin, analogs thereof or synthetic FKBP ligands. In the case of a ligand binding domain comprising or derived from an immunophilin or cyclophilin, the complex of the ligand with the ligand binding domain will desirably not bind specifically to calcineurin or FRAP. A wide variety of FK506 derivatives and synthetic FKBP ligands are known which do not have observable immunosuppressive activity. Likewise, a variety of rapamycin analogs are known which bind to FKBP but are not immunosuppressive. See e.g. WO 98/02441for non-immunosuppressive rapalogs. Those and other ligands can be used as well, depending on the choice of CAD.

DETD [0148] Ligand binding domain/ligand pairs are illustrated by FKBP domains, e.g. F36M FKBP, and FKBP ligands. In general, it is preferred that the ligand bind preferentially to a mutated (i.e., having a peptide sequence not naturally occurring in the cells to be engineered) FKBP relative to wild-type FKBP. Ligands for FKBP proteins, including F36M FKBP, can comprise or be derived from a naturally occurring FKBP ligand such as rapamycin, FK506 or **FK520**, or a synthetic FKBP ligand, e.g. as disclosed in PCT/US95/10559; Holt, et al., J. Amer. Chem. Soc.,1993, 715, 9925-9938; Holt, et al., Biomed. Chem. Lett., 1993, 4, 315-320; Luengo, et al., Biomed. Chem. Lett., 1993, 4, 321-324; Yamashita, et al., Biomed. Chem. Lett., 1993, 4, 325-328; PCT/US94/01617; PCT/US94/08008. See also EP 0 455 427 Al; EP 0 465 426 Al; U.S. Pat. No. 5,023,26; WO 92/00278; WO 94/18317; WO 97/31898; WO 96/41865; and Van Duyne et al (1991) Science 252, 839.

CLM What is claimed is:

6. The method of claim 5 wherein the ligand binding domain binds a ligand that is or is derived from FK506, **FK520**, rapamycin or cyclosporin A.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein the conditional aggregation domain binds a ligand that is or is derived from FK506, **FK520**, rapamycin or cyclosporin A.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:92274 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods and materials for regulated production of proteins
INVENTOR(S): Natesan, Sridaran, Chestnut Hill, MA, UNITED STATES
Clackson, Timothy P., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Pollock, Roy M., Medford, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ARIAD Gene Therapeutics, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002048792	A1	20020425

APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-906189 A1 20010716 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-488267, filed on 20 Jan 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-140149, filed on 26 Aug 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6117680 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-126009, filed on 29 Jul 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-920610, filed on 27 Aug 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6015709 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-918401, filed on 26 Aug 1997, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1997-US15219, filed on 27 Aug 1997, UNKNOWN
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	ARIAD Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 26 Landsdowne Street, Cambridge, MA, 02139
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2003:203848 CAPLUS
TI Usefulness of skin hydration for skin care and development of cosmetics
AU Kohno, Yoshiyuki
CS Material Science Research Center, Shiseido Research Center, Japan
SO Nippon Keshohin Gijutsusha Kaishi (2002), 36(4), 253-261
CODEN: NKGKF8
PB Nippon Keshohin Gijutsushakai
DT Journal
LA Japanese
CC 62 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
AB Maintaining suitable skin hydration is very effective for preventing dry skin. This is the most basic and important function of cosmetics. Various types of **emollients** and **humectants** are used in skincare products to prevent **water loss** from the skin and retain **water**. In the stratum corneum, the importance of natural moisturizing factor (NMF), sebum and intercellular lipids has been demonstrated. From a dermatol. approach, we have already reconstructed an analogy of the skin hydration mechanism. For dry skin, we have demonstrated the usefulness of "moisture balance;" i.e., to supply equiv. substances of water, humectants and oils in cosmetics. It is also important to develop cosmetics from a pharmacol. approach. This is very helpful in the development of new, more effective components for cosmetics. Recently we have clarified the important role of epidermal protease activity in dry skin. Inhibition of its activity accelerates intercellular repair response. We have developed trans-4-aminomethyl cyclohexane carboxylic acid (t-AMCHA), which has an anti-plasmin (a epidermal protease) activity and can cure dry skin. This article reviews the skin hydration mechanism and development of skin care cosmetics utilizing dermatol. and pharmacol. approaches.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2002:622142 CAPLUS
DN 138:308917
TI An effective, cosmetically acceptable, novel hydro-gel emollient for the management of dry skin conditions
AU Wynne, A.; Whitefield, M.; Dixon, A. J.; Anderson, S.
CS The Health Centre, Dovercourt, Essex, UK
SO Journal of Dermatological Treatment (2002), 13(2), 61-66
CODEN: JDTREY; ISSN: 0954-6634
PB Martin Dunitz Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
AB A novel hydro-gel emollient (Doublebase) has been developed with improved moisturizing effects. To test this novel hydro-gel for its moisturizing effect, for its potential to cause skin irritant/allergy and for its clin. effectiveness and acceptability in dry skin conditions. Skin hydration (corneometry) and trans-epidermal water loss (TEWL) studies with a single application in 18 volunteers confirmed its efficacy ($p < 0.0001$) and showed that it was superior to Ultrabase and Diprobase ($p < 0.001$). Skin hydration studies with multiple applications in 12 volunteers also showed that it was superior to Ultrabase and Diprobase ($p < 0.0001$). Irritation tests in 74 eczema-prone patients resulted in only one mild reaction, and allergy tests in 99 healthy volunteers elicited no pos. reactions. The clin. acceptability and effectiveness of Doublebase was demonstrated in an open study of 78 patients with dry skin conditions. Doublebase may be considered a suitable prepn. that can be used effectively by most patients with dry skin conditions.
ST hydrogel moisturizer cosmetic dry skin
IT Human
Skin
(hydrogel emollient for dry skin conditions)

IT Cosmetics
(moisturizers; hydrogel emollient for dry skin conditions)
IT 186708-87-2, Diprobase 509116-35-2, Doublebase 509116-53-4, Ultrabase
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydro-gel emollient for dry skin conditions)
IT 7732-18-5, **Water**, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(transepidermal **water loss**; hydro-gel
emollient for dry skin conditions)
RE.CNT 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE

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L3 ANSWER 3 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2002:485013 CAPLUS
DN 137:24161
TI Skin care composition and its use for healing damaged skin
IN Kim, Hyun Joon
PA Intercosm Biotech Laboratories Inc., S. Korea
SO Ital. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: ITXXCZ
DT Patent
LA Italian
IC ICM A61K007-48
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	IT 99MI1884	A1	20010308	IT 1999-MI1884	19990908
PRAI	KR 1998-26753	A	19980803		

AB A formulation for a skin care compn. and its use for healing damaged skin is described. The compn. protects the skin's lipid constituents and the structural properties of the epidermal membranes. The main components for the skin's horny layer (stratum corneum) membranes include ceramides, cholesterol, fatty acids, the main components for the endodermis include lecithin and triglycerides and an active ingredient, phytosphingosine, and its derivs. This compn. can be described as of superior performance due to its skin penetration and the obsd. improved capacity of the skin to retain water. The same compn. has the effect of reinforcing the lamella

of the stratum corneum making it function as an epidermal barrier. There is a redn. in transcutaneal **water loss** as a result of this barrier effect, indicating excellent hydrating and **emollient** benefits. The skin care compn. is effective in healing damaged skin and acne.

ST skin care healing compn phytosphingosine

IT Cosmetics
(emollients; skin care compn. and use for healing damaged skin)

IT Acne
Cosmetics
Hydration, physiological
Skin
Skin, disease
(skin care compn. and use for healing damaged skin)

IT Ceramides
Fatty acids, biological studies
Glycerides, biological studies
Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin care compn. and use for healing damaged skin)

IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; skin care compn. and use for healing damaged skin)

IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 554-62-1, Phytosphingosine
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin care compn. and use for healing damaged skin)

IT 13018-48-9P 325141-78-4P, N,N,N-Trimethyl phytosphingosine
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(skin care compn. and use for healing damaged skin)

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 2002:206306 CAPLUS

DN 137:283924

TI A comparison of the effects of bath additives on the barrier function of skin in normal volunteer subjects

AU Hill, S.; Edwards, C.

CS Department of Dermatology, University of Wales College of Medicine, Cardiff, UK

SO Journal of Dermatological Treatment (2002), 13(1), 15-18
CODEN: JDTREY; ISSN: 0954-6634

PB Martin Dunitz Ltd.

DT Journal

LA English

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

AB **Emollients** form an occlusive layer on the skin surface, reducing transepidermal **water loss** (TEWL), thus providing a temporary restoration of barrier function in compromised skin. This study evaluated the ability of 3 bath additives to reduce TEWL from compromised skin. The stratum corneum on areas of forearm skin was removed by the repeated application of D-Squame disks. After 1 h, baseline measurements (t = 0) of TEWL were recorded before each arm was immersed for 10 min in a warm water-bath contg. 1 of 4 treatments. The arms were air-dried for 20 min and the TEWL measurements repeated. Three further TEWL measurements were made at 30-min intervals. Measurements were made using a Tewameter in a controlled atm. There was little difference between the products in terms of changes in mean TEWL values. However, when expressed relative to t = 0 values, some differences became apparent. The mean values for sites treated with Balmandol were lower than the other sites at 60, 90, and 120 min. When analyzed by the summary statistic AUC (area under the curve), the difference between Balmandol and water and also Balmandol and Eucerin was statistically significant. These results would suggest that Balmandol has a greater effect on barrier function (as assessed by measurement of a

redn. in TEWL values) than Eucérin.
ST bath prepn skin water loss fatty acid
IT Bath preparations
Human
(bath additives on barrier function of skin)
IT Cosmetics
(emollients; bath additives on barrier function of skin)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lanolin; bath additives on barrier function of skin)
IT Skin
(stratum corneum; bath additives on barrier function of skin)
RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
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(8) Leveque, J; J Soc Cosmet Chem 1979, V30, P333
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(13) Shahidullah, M; Br J Dermatol 1969, V81, P722 MEDLINE
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(15) Tree, S; Br J Dermatol 1975, V92, P195 MEDLINE

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 19 CAPLUS
AN 2002:109701 CAPLUS
DN 136:289027
TI Eumovate (clobetasone butyrate) 0.05% cream with its moisturizing emollient base has better healing properties than hydrocortisone 1% cream: A study in nickel-induced contact dermatitis
AU Parneix-Spake, A.; Goustas, P.; Green, R.
CS Aster, Paris, Fr.
SO Journal of Dermatological Treatment (2001), 12(4), 191-197
CODEN: JDTREY; ISSN: 0954-6634
PB Martin Dunitz Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-12 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
AB Background: The emollient base of a topical corticosteroid, through its moisturizing properties, can be a useful treatment adjunct. Objective: To compare the healing properties of Eumovate (clobetasone butyrate) 0.05% cream with its emollient base, hydrocortisone 1% cream and with no treatment. Methods: A single-center, doubleblind, intra-individual, comparative study that involved 18 volunteers with nickel-induced contact dermatitis. Following a pos. patch test to nickel, sub-therapeutic amts. (10 .mu.l=3 mg cm-2) of each of the treatments were applied twice daily for seven days to each of the four test sites. Results: In terms of the primary endpoint, a physician's global assessment after 7 days of treatment, clobetasone butyrate (CB) 0.05% cream showed a significantly better response than hydrocortisone (HC) 1% cream (78% vs 39%, difference -0.4, 95% CI -0.7 to -0.1; p = 0.046) or no treatment (78% vs 28%, difference -0.5, 95% CI -0.9 to -0.1; p = 0.016). CB 0.05% cream also showed a better response than its **emollient** base (78% vs 56%), though statistical significance was not achieved. In terms of moisturizing effects, there was no difference in transepidermal **water loss** (TEWL) between CB 0.05% cream and its **emollient** base. CB 0.05% cream treated sites did, however, have

significantly lower values (i.e. were more moisturized) than untreated sites (difference -8.5, 95% CI -12.0 to -4.86; p < 0.001) or HC 1% treated sites (difference -7.1, 95% CI -11.0 to -3.4; p < 0.001). In terms of skin blanching activity, as expected the steroid-based creams achieved lower colorimetric values than the emollient base cream. Conclusions: These results from exptl. induced skin inflammation indicate that CB 0.05% (as Eumovate 0.05% cream) has both more effective anti-inflammatory activity and better moisturizing properties than hydrocortisone 1% cream and that these effects are in part due to its efficient emollient base.

ST antiinflammatory eumovate topical cream moisturizer emollient hydrocortisone dermatitis; clobetasone butyrate corticosteroid healing contact dermatitis nickel

IT Dermatitis
(contact; eumovate (clobetasone butyrate) cream with moisturizing emollient base vs. hydrocortisone cream: healing properties in nickel-induced contact dermatitis)

IT Cosmetics
(creams, moisturizers; eumovate (clobetasone butyrate) cream with moisturizing emollient base vs. hydrocortisone cream: healing properties in nickel-induced contact dermatitis)

IT Drug delivery systems
(emollients; eumovate (clobetasone butyrate) cream with moisturizing emollient base vs. hydrocortisone cream: healing properties in nickel-induced contact dermatitis)

IT Anti-inflammatory agents
Human
Skin preparations (pharmaceutical)
Wound healing promoters
(eumovate (clobetasone butyrate) cream with moisturizing emollient base vs. hydrocortisone cream: healing properties in nickel-induced contact dermatitis)

IT Corticosteroids, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(eumovate (clobetasone butyrate) cream with moisturizing emollient base vs. hydrocortisone cream: healing properties in nickel-induced contact dermatitis)

IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments, creams; eumovate (clobetasone butyrate) cream with moisturizing emollient base vs. hydrocortisone cream: healing properties in nickel-induced contact dermatitis)

IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; eumovate (clobetasone butyrate) cream with moisturizing emollient base vs. hydrocortisone cream: healing properties in nickel-induced contact dermatitis)

IT 7440-02-0, Nickel, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(eumovate (clobetasone butyrate) cream with moisturizing emollient base vs. hydrocortisone cream: healing properties in nickel-induced contact dermatitis)

IT 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 25122-57-0, Clobetasone butyrate
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(eumovate (clobetasone butyrate) cream with moisturizing emollient base vs. hydrocortisone cream: healing properties in nickel-induced contact dermatitis)

RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

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(2) Cork, M; The Asthma Journal 1999, V4, P116
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(8) Pinnagoda, J; Contact Dermatitis 1990, V22, P164 MEDLINE
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(11) Tree, S; Br J Dermatol 1975, V92, P195 MEDLINE
(12) Werner, Y; Acta Derm Venereol 1985, V65, P102 MEDLINE

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2000:772500 CAPLUS
DN 133:325706
TI Skin-friendly absorbent articles and compositions
IN Krzysik, Duane Gerard; Otts, David Roland; Lange, Beth Anne; Nelson, Brenda Marie
PA Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61L015-34
ICS A61L015-20; A61L015-24; A61L015-48
CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000064501	A1	20001102	WO 2000-US10957	20000420
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6475197	B1	20021105	US 1999-382018	19990824
	GB 2363721	A1	20020109	GB 2001-26294	20000420
	DE 10084522	T	20020502	DE 2000-10084522	20000420
	BR 2000009925	A	20021231	BR 2000-9925	20000420
PRAI	US 1999-130901P	P	19990423		
	US 1999-382018	A	19990824		
	WO 2000-US10957	W	20000420		

AB A superior skin barrier enhancing body facing material on an absorbent article, can be made applying, on the outer surface of the body facing material, a melted lipid-enriched hydrophilic compn. comprising a hydrophilic solvent, a high mol. wt. polyethylene glycol, a fatty alc. (C14-30 or greater), **humectant**, an oil-in-water emulsifying surfactant having an HLB range greater than 7, a sterol or sterol deriv., and a natural fat or oil, and thereafter resolidifying the compn. to form a distribution of solid compn. on the outer surface of the body facing material. A formulation contained glycerol 5, glyceryl stearate SE 3, borage oil 1, aloe 0.3, tocopherol acetate 0.3 and water qs to 100% with pH adjusted to 5.5 and the formulation used for treatment of absorbent article to promote barrier repair as measured by transepidermal **water loss**.

ST skin absorbent article lipid
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Limnanthes alba seed, maleated; skin-friendly absorbent articles)
IT Medical goods
(absorbents; skin-friendly absorbent articles)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(apricot; skin-friendly absorbent articles)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(avocado; skin-friendly absorbent articles)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(babassu; skin-friendly absorbent articles)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(borage seed; skin-friendly absorbent articles)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(evening primrose; skin-friendly absorbent articles)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fatty; skin-friendly absorbent articles)
IT Cottonseed oil
Palm kernel oil
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated; skin-friendly absorbent articles)
IT Soybean oil
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(maleated; skin-friendly absorbent articles)
IT Absorbents
(medical; skin-friendly absorbent articles)
IT Cannabis
(seed; skin-friendly absorbent articles)
IT Chamomile
Humectants
Surfactants
(skin-friendly absorbent articles)
IT Canola oil
Castor oil
Coconut oil
Corn oil
Cottonseed oil
Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
Fatty acids, biological studies
Glycols, biological studies
Palm kernel oil
Phospholipids, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Rape oil
Sterols
Sunflower oil
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin-friendly absorbent articles)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(teaseed; skin-friendly absorbent articles)
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 79-63-0, Lanosterol 111-60-4, Glycol stearate

112-53-8, Lauryl alcohol 112-72-1, Myristyl alcohol 112-92-5, Stearyl alcohol 629-96-9, Arachidyl alcohol 661-19-8, Behenyl alcohol 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies 9005-25-8D, Starch, hydrolyzates, biological studies 11099-07-3, Glyceryl stearate 25322-68-3, Peg 36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol 56451-84-4, Sorbitan stearate
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin-friendly absorbent articles)

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Deckner, G; US 4604281 A 1986 CAPLUS
(2) Hamada, S; WO 9731620 A 1997 CAPLUS
(3) Procter & Gamble; WO 9913861 A 1999 CAPLUS
(4) Unilever Plc; WO 9937744 A 1999 CAPLUS
(5) Upjohn Company; GB 880276 A 1961

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2000:699080 CAPLUS
DN 133:271700
TI formulation for healing and protecting skin containing Curcuma extract, natural gum, fragrant oil, beeswax and petroleum jelly
IN Bindra, Rattan Lal; Gupta, Rashmi; Shukla, Yogendra Nath; Dwivedi, Samresh; Kumar, Sushil
PA Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, India
SO U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K007-00
ICS A61K006-00; A61K007-021
NCL 424401000
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 62

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6126950	A	20001003	US 1998-58217	19980410
PRAI	IN 1997-DE1715	A	19970624		

AB A herbal formulation for the treatment of cracked heels and palms was claimed. It contains natural ext. of Curcuma (2-10 parts by wt.); natural gum selected from Acacia (gum arabic), Shorea, or colophonium (rosin) (2-20 parts by wt.); natural fragrant oils selected from basil, chamomile, or Mentha oil; natural beeswax as emulsifier, and petroleum jelly. Since the components in the formulation are from herbal sources it safe to use and eco-friendly and does not produce any harmful effects on the skin. The synergistic combination of exts. of Curcuma and natural gum allow wounds to heal quickly when applied to cracked skin. The formulation also contains a wound-healing fragrant oil. The natural wound healing herbal ext. acts as a **humectant** and the gum gives an synergistic effect in binding to the skin, thereby reducing **water loss** from the skin. The cream spreads evenly and smoothly when applied on the affected parts, and quickens healing, restores natural suppleness and softness and also serves as an antiseptic. A formulation contained beeswax 65, petroleum jelly 17, Curcuma ext. (15-18% by wt. water) 10, Shorea gum 4, basil oil 2, preservative Nipagin-m 2 parts by wt., and emollient oil. This formulation was cost-effective to prep. When field-tested it was found to heal mildly cracked skin within 3 days if applied twice daily.

ST heel Curcuma gum oil beeswax petroleum jelly; palm Curcuma gum oil beeswax petroleum jelly; cracked skin Curcuma gum oil beeswax petroleum jelly; Acacia Curcuma oil beeswax petroleum jelly; Shorea Curcuma oil beeswax petroleum jelly; colophonium Curcuma oil beeswax petroleum jelly

IT Essential oils
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL

(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(basil, Ocimum basilicum, Ocimum basilicum; formulation for healing and protecting skin contg. Curcuma ext., natural gum, fragrant oil, beeswax and petroleum jelly)

IT Essential oils
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chamomile; formulation for healing and protecting skin contg. Curcuma ext., natural gum, fragrant oil, beeswax and petroleum jelly)

IT Beeswax
Curcuma
Foot
Hand
Margosa (Melia azadirachta)
Wound healing promoters
(formulation for healing and protecting skin contg. Curcuma ext., natural gum, fragrant oil, beeswax and petroleum jelly)

IT Lanolin
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(formulation for healing and protecting skin contg. Curcuma ext., natural gum, fragrant oil, beeswax and petroleum jelly)

IT Petrolatum
Rosin
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(formulation for healing and protecting skin contg. Curcuma ext., natural gum, fragrant oil, beeswax and petroleum jelly)

IT Shorea
(gum; formulation for healing and protecting skin contg. Curcuma ext., natural gum, fragrant oil, beeswax and petroleum jelly)

IT Essential oils
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(mint, Mentha, Mentha; formulation for healing and protecting skin contg. Curcuma ext., natural gum, fragrant oil, beeswax and petroleum jelly)

IT Waxes
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(spermaceti; formulation for healing and protecting skin contg. Curcuma ext., natural gum, fragrant oil, beeswax and petroleum jelly)

IT 97-59-6, Allantoin 9000-01-5, Acacia gum
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(formulation for healing and protecting skin contg. Curcuma ext., natural gum, fragrant oil, beeswax and petroleum jelly)

RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

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(2) Anon; NL 6513789 1968
(3) Anon; HU 55627 1991
(4) Anon; PL 157294 1992 CAPLUS
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(6) Grollier; US 4569839 1986
(7) Segawa; Yakuzaigaku 1992, V52(1), P45 CAPLUS
(8) Shah; US 5693327 1997
(9) Swinyard; Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences 1980, P773
(10) Udeinya; US 5370873 1994
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(14) Zabotto; US 4534981 1985 CAPLUS

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1998:108646 CAPLUS
DN 128:196613
TI Galenic and dermopharmaceutical effectiveness study of an emulsified pharmaceutical form with retinoic acid
AU Fresno, M. J.; Jimenez, M. M.; Selles, E.
CS Dep. Farmacia Tecnologia Farmaceutica, Univ. Alcala, Madrid, 28871, Spain
SO Drug Development and Industrial Pharmacy (1998), 24(1), 73-79
CODEN: DDIPD8; ISSN: 0363-9045
PB Marcel Dekker, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
AB Retinoic acid constitutes an active that is already being used extensively in the fight against cutaneous aging. After a period in which certain scientific publications questioned its use, today there is no doubt that retinoic acid continues to be an active with wide possibilities of use when it is formulated and administered correctly. In this work we propose a new formulation that, on the basis of a modern self-emulsifying excipient, incorporates retinoic acid in its compn. The work protocol is structured in the following points of study. Rheol. assay: Shear rate, shear stress, viscosity, thixotropy, rheodestruction, and extensibility measurements were carred out. Other pharmacotech. assays: External appearance, interposition type, and pH control were studied. Dermopharmaceutical effectiveness study: Biophys. non-invasive techniques were applied, according to a standardized work method. The following considerations can be made from the results: the layout of the rheograms could fit, in principle, inside a non-Newtonian-shear-thinning flow behavior, with similar rheodestruction profiles. The hysteresis values, as well as the extensibility indexes that were obtained, detd. a good degree of applicability. From the whole of results, we could conclude that the formulation proposed is profiled like an emulsified pharmaceutical form with an excellent cosmetol. adaptation, eudermic pH, and soft **emollient** action, which prohibits the **loss** of superficial **water** that maintains the retinoic acid action.
ST retinoic acid emulsion pharmaceutical
IT Glycerides, biological studies
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(C8-10; galenic and dermopharmaceutical effectiveness study of an emulsified pharmaceutical form with retinoic acid)
IT Drug delivery systems
(emulsions, topical; galenic and dermopharmaceutical effectiveness study of an emulsified pharmaceutical form with retinoic acid)
IT Acne
Rheology
(galenic and dermopharmaceutical effectiveness study of an emulsified pharmaceutical form with retinoic acid)
IT 302-79-4, Retinoic acid
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(galenic and dermopharmaceutical effectiveness study of an emulsified pharmaceutical form with retinoic acid)
IT 4080-31-3, Quaternium 15 36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(galenic and dermopharmaceutical effectiveness study of an emulsified pharmaceutical form with retinoic acid)
RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE
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(2) Baran, R; Cosmetic Dermatology 1994, P299
(3) Berardesca, E; Dermatol 1991, V181, P1
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(9) Garcia, C; Bim-Farma 1991, V1, P1
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(11) Le Hir, A; Farmacia Galencia 1995, P153
(12) Neuwald, F; J Soc Cosmet Chem 1966, V17, P213
(13) Raab, W; Br J Dermatol 1990, V122, P37
(14) Thorne, E; J Int Med Res 1990, V18, P18

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1997:548112 CAPLUS
DN 127:210182
TI Development and application of acetylhyaluronate for cosmetics
AU Oka, Takashi; Uemura, Masaaki; Ueno, Norio; Yanaki, Toshio; Yamaguchi, Michihiro
CS Shiseido Res. Cent., Kanagawa, 223, Japan
SO Scientific Conference of the Asian Societies of Cosmetic Scientists, 3rd, Taipei, May 23-24, 1997 (1997), 234-245 Publisher: Asian Societies of Cosmetic Scientists, Taichung, Taiwan.
CODEN: 64XSAZ
DT Conference
LA English
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
AB To maintain healthy and fresh skin, it is necessary to moisten sufficiently stratum corneum. Due to aging, surroundings, phys. constitution, and other factors, the stratum corneum always has a tendency to lose its normal water content. It is effective to apply humectants to the skin for keeping the normal water content. In general, humectants, sodium hyaluronate (HA), which is made from safe biol. sources and is hardly subject to relative humidity of environment, has a very high moisturizing effect. To endow HA with precious functions, the authors synthesized varieties of HA derivs. and evaluated their usefulness for cosmetic products. After numerous investigations for finding HA derivs., the authors eventually discovered a novel HA deriv., sodium acetylhyaluronate (AcHA), which increases moisturizing effect and has a very high skin-softening effect for stratum corneum. To clarify the mechanism of the skin-softening effect, the hygroscopicity of AcHA was measured. The hygroscopicity of AcHA was equal to that of HA. However, DSC also showed that the bound water content of stratum corneum treated with AcHA was markedly greater than that of HA-treated stratum corneum. It was also found by in an vivo test that AcHA raised the water content of stratum corneum more than HA did. Apparently, AcHA could enhance the intrinsic water-holding capacity of the stratum corneum. Thus, there was an interaction between AcHA and stratum corneum and this could induce the strong skin-softening effect. To investigate this interaction, the adsorption of AcHA on human skin was measured. The amt. of adsorption of AcHA was markedly greater than that of HA. This was consistent with the fact that AcHA is an amphiphilic polymer having an effect of lowering the surface tension. Considering these results and properties, it was suggested that AcHA could be adsorbed efficiently on human skin, and this adsorption reduced the transepidermal water loss and resulted in the skin-softening effect. Upon the use of AcHA in cosmetic formulation, it as obsd. that a lotion contg. 0.2% AcHA could increase the **water** contents in stratum corneum, reduce the transepidermal **water loss**, and improve the skin condition. Although further research is necessary to demonstrate the skin-softening effect of AcHA, the

superior effect of AcHA as a **humectant** was confirmed in this study.

ST acetylhyaluronate skin humectant cosmetic; hyaluronate acetyl skin humectant cosmetic

IT Elasticity
Humectants
Hydration, chemical
(acetylhyaluronate for cosmetics)

IT Skin, disease
(dry; acetylhyaluronate for cosmetics)

IT Cosmetics
(moisturizers; acetylhyaluronate for cosmetics)

IT Skin
(stratum corneum; acetylhyaluronate for cosmetics)

IT 9067-32-7DP, Sodium hyaluronate, acetyl derivs.
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(acetylhyaluronate for cosmetics)

IT 9067-32-7, Sodium hyaluronate
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(acetylhyaluronate for cosmetics)

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1997:385532 CAPLUS
DN 127:6207
TI Nonerasable ink-jet ink compositions containing a colored polyurethane dispersion
IN Banning, Jeffery H.; Bui, Loc B.
PA Tektronix, Inc., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C08G018-08
ICS C08G018-38; C09D011-00
CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 769509	A2	19970423	EP 1996-307248	19961003
	EP 769509	A3	19971203		
	EP 769509	B1	20020116		
	R: DE, FR, GB, NL				
	US 5700851	A	19971223	US 1995-543966	19951017
	JP 09124989	A2	19970513	JP 1996-293319	19961015
PRAI	US 1995-543966	A	19951017		

AB Title stable ink-jet ink compn. comprises a mixt. of (1) an aq. colored polyurethane dispersion made from internal surfactant- and reactive colorant-contg. urethane prepolymer, .gtoreq.1 neutralizing agent, an aq. medium and .gtoreq.1 chain extender; (2) an aq. medium and (3) .gtoreq.1 **humectant**. Thus, a urethane prepolymer prepd. from poly(tetramethylene glycol) (Terathane 2000) 66.94, a reactive colorant Milliken Exp Red 25.60, dimethylolpropionic acid 10.24 and IPDI 42.4 g was neutralized with 7.8 g triethylamine and then chain-extended with 3.4 g ethylene diamine to give a colored polyurethane dispersion, 20 g of which was mixed with plasticizer PEG 200 (polyethylene glycol) 4.32 g to give an ink, the printed image from which showed no noticeable smearing by wet finger rubbing and no noticeable color **loss** by running **water** washing.

ST nonerasable colored ink jet polyurethane compn; colorant internal polyurethane ink; tetramethylene glycol dimethylolpropionic acid IPDI polyurethane

IT Inks

(jet-printing; nonerasable ink-jet ink compns. contg. colored polyurethane dispersion)

IT Humectants
Plasticizers
(nonerasable ink-jet ink compns. contg. colored polyurethane dispersion)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(plasticizer; nonerasable ink-jet ink compns. contg. colored polyurethane dispersion)

IT Polyurethanes, uses
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-polyurea-, block; nonerasable ink-jet ink compns. contg. colored polyurethane dispersion)

IT Polyureas
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-polyurethane-, block; nonerasable ink-jet ink compns. contg. colored polyurethane dispersion)

IT 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, uses 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, uses 102-71-6, uses 616-45-5, 2-Pyrrolidone
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(humectant; nonerasable ink-jet ink compns. contg. colored polyurethane dispersion)

IT 189750-64-9P 190192-88-2P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(nonerasable ink-jet ink compns. contg. colored polyurethane dispersion)

IT 117-81-7, Dioctyl phthalate 629-11-8, 1,6-Hexanediol 25322-68-3
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(plasticizer; nonerasable ink-jet ink compns. contg. colored polyurethane dispersion)

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1996:351009 CAPLUS
DN 125:49217
TI Topical ointment therapy benefits premature infants
AU Nopper, Amy Jo; Horii, Kimberly A.; Sookdeo-Drost, Sharon; Wang, Tung Ho; Mancini, Anthony J.; Lane, Alfred T.
CS School Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, 94305-5334, USA
SO Journal of Pediatrics (St. Louis) (1996), 128(5, Pt. 1), 660-669
CODEN: JOPDAB; ISSN: 0022-3476
PB Mosby-Year Book
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-12 (Pharmacology)
AB Premature infants have an ineffective epidermal barrier. The aim of this study was to investigate the cutaneous and systemic effects of preservative-free topical ointment therapy in premature infants. We conducted a prospective, randomized study of 60 infants less than 33 wk' estd. gestational age. The treated infants received therapy for 2 wk with twice-daily preservative-free topical ointment therapy while the control group received no topical treatment or as-needed therapy with a water-in-oil **emollient**. Data collection included transepidermal **water loss** (TEWL) measurement, skin condition evaluations, fungal and quant. bacterial skin cultures, anal. of fluid requirements, patterns of wt. loss or gain, and the incidence of blood and cerebrospinal fluid cultures pos. for microorganisms. We found that topical ointment therapy significantly decreased TEWL during the first 6 h after the initial application. TEWL was decreased by 67% ($p = 0.0001$) when measured 30 min after application and 34% ($p = 0.001$) when measured 4 to 6 h after application. We also obsd. significantly superior skin

condition scores in the treated group on study days 7 and 14 (p = 0.001 and 0.0004, resp.). Quant. bacterial cultures revealed significantly less colonization of the axilla on day 2, 3, or 4 and on day 14 (p = 0.008 and 0.04, resp.). The incidence of pos. findings in blood and/or cerebrospinal fluid cultures was 3.3% in the treated group of infants vs. 26.7% in the control group (p = 0.02). There was no statistical difference in the fluid requirements or patterns of wt. gain or loss during the 2 wk of the study. Preservative-free topical ointment therapy decreased TEWL for 6 h after application, decreased the severity of dermatitis, and decreased bacterial colonization of axillary skin. Infants treated with ointment had fewer blood and cerebrospinal fluid cultures pos. for microorganisms. These data support the use of topical ointment therapy in very premature infants during the first weeks after birth.

ST topical ointment newborn

IT Newborn
(topical ointment therapy benefits premature human infants)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(topical, topical ointment therapy benefits premature human infants)

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1995:194145 CAPLUS

DN 122:16985

TI In vivo evaluation of the effects of moisturizers on transepidermal water loss using factorial designs

AU McCallion, R.; Li Wan Po, A.

CS Drug Delivery Research Group, The School of Pharmacy, Medical Biology Centre, The Queen's University of Belfast, 97 Lisburn Road, Belfast, BT9 7BL, UK

SO International Journal of Pharmaceutics (1995), 113(2), 247-55
CODEN: IJPHDE; ISSN: 0378-5173

PB Elsevier

DT Journal

LA English

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

AB The effect of topical applications of pyrrolidone carboxylic acid (PCA), sodium lactate (NaL) and urea on in vivo transepidermal water loss (TEWL) in healthy volunteers was studied. The moisturizing compds. were applied both singly and as mixts. using a 22 factorial design. It is shown that all three compds. increased TEWL and that moreover, urea and PCA exerted synergism. No such interaction was obsd. between urea and sodium lactate. The study provides a rational basis for the co-formulation of urea and PCA in moisturizing products for topical use.

ST moisturizer transepidermal water factorial design; emollient humectant transepidermal water

IT **Humectants**
Hydration, biological
Skin
Statistics and Statistical analysis
(factorial designs in study of moisturizers effect on transepidermal **water loss**)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(**emollients**, factorial designs in study of moisturizers effect on transepidermal **water loss**)

IT 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 72-17-3, Sodium lactate 98-79-3, Pyrrolidone carboxylic acid
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(factorial designs in study of moisturizers effect on transepidermal water loss)

IT 7732-18-5, Water, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(factorial designs in study of moisturizers effect on transepidermal water loss)

IT 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(moisturizer vehicle; factorial designs in study of moisturizers effect on transepidermal water loss)

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1990:609038 CAPLUS
DN 113:209038
TI Development of a stratum corneum lipid model to study the cutaneous moisture barrier properties
AU Rhein, Linda D.; Simion, F. Anthony; Froebe, Claudia; Mattai, Jairajh; Cagan, Robert H.
CS Colgate-Palmolive Co., Piscataway, NJ, 08854, USA
SO Colloids and Surfaces (1990), 48(1-3), 1-11
CODEN: COSUD3; ISSN: 0166-6622
DT Journal
LA English
CC 13-7 (Mammalian Biochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 62
AB A skin lipid model to study barrier properties of stratum corneum has been developed. Research that led to the evolution of this model is presented along with highlights of recent findings. At the normal water content of skin, the model lipid exists as a liq. crystal with only a small amt. of solid crystals present. As the water content is reduced, for example by exposure to a low-humidity environment, more of the solid crystal phase is found. Further x-ray diffraction studies identified the location of specific lipids in the model layered structure. Triglycerides and squalene are found in the hydrophobic Me layer, whereas fatty acids, cholesterol, and ceramides are located between the fatty acid chains. Water uptake was significantly enhanced when extd. stratum corneum lipids or model lipids were combined with the delipidated corneocytes, compared with water uptake of the lipids or delipidated corneocytes alone. Water uptake of the combined system was similar to that of isolated, intact stratum corneum. The effect of glycerol, a well known skin moisturizer, on the model was detd. Although glycerol did not alter the **water loss** of the model at low relative humidity (6% relative humidity (RH)), it maintained the liq. cryst. state of the lipid at the extreme condition; in the absence of glycerol the model showed substantial crystn. and exhibited multiple phases at 6% RH. Glycerol did not exhibit **humectant** behavior under these conditions. This study suggests that an alternate mechanism for moisturization may be to maintain the liq. cryst. structure under dry environmental conditions.
ST stratum corneum moisture barrier model; skin stratum corneum hydration model; lipid stratum corneum hydration model
IT Lipids, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as skin moisture barrier model, glycerol effect on)
IT Hydration, biological
(by glycerol, of skin stratum corneum lipid model, moisture barrier in relation to)
IT Cosmetics
(moisturizers, glycerol effect on hydration of stratum corneum lipid model in relation to)
IT Skin
(stratum corneum, lipid model for, glycerol effect on, moisture barrier properties in relation to)
IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin hydration induction by, lipid model for)

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1986:444704 CAPLUS
DN 105:44704
TI Bulky cellulosic yarn
IN Andreicovici, Gheorghe; Eugenia, Margarit; Amza, Maria; Ceamur, Maria
PA Institutul de Cercetari Textile, Rom.
SO Rom., 3 pp.
CODEN: RUXXA3
DT Patent
LA Romanian
IC D02J001-102
CC 40-7 (Textiles)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI RO 85273	B1	19850629	RO 1982-108234	19820723
PRAI RO 1982-108234		19820723		

AB Knitted tubes of cellulosic yarn are impregnated with HCHO-glyoxal-urea precondensate (I), crosslinking catalysts, polyolefin softeners, ethoxylated fatty alc. humectants, and optionally, HCHO-melamine precondensate (II), crosslinked at 100-150.degree., and deknitted to give title yarns. This method provides for fast crosslinking of the resins. Thus, immersing knitted 175 g/m2 tubes (diam. 9-10 cm) of 330 dtex rayon yarn in a bath contg. I 150-250, II 50-80, aq. polypropylene dispersion softener 50-80, $NH_4H_2PO_4$ catalyst 6-10, and ethoxylated fatty alc. **humectant** 2 g/L, squeezing 80% at 8-12 m/min, drying at 100.degree., heating 3 min at 150.degree., and drying the tubes gave bulky yarn with resin content 4.5-4.6%, crosslinking degree 95%, strength **loss** due to resin treatment 20-24%, and boiling-**water** -induced shrinkage 40.5%. Knitting this yarn gave rippled, soft, bulky fabric with shrinkages -10 to -6 and 5-9% in the longitudinal and transverse directions, resp., during laundering.

ST rayon bulky yarn; urea glyoxal resin impregnation rayon; melamine resin impregnation rayon; polypropylene softener rayon bulky yarn; softener polyolefin rayon bulky yarn; catalyst crosslinking ammonium phosphate aminoplast; ethoxylated fatty alc humectant rayon; crosslinking aminoplast impregnated rayon yarn

IT Crosslinking catalysts
(ammonium dihydrogen phosphate and citric acid-magnesium chloride, for aminoplast-impregnated knitted tubes of rayon yarn, in manuf. of bulky yarn)

IT Rayon, preparation
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(bulky yarn, manuf. of, crosslinking of aminoplast-impregnated knitted tubes in)

IT Humectants
(ethoxylated fatty alcs., for rayon bulky yarn)

IT Crosslinking
(of aminoplast-impregnated knitted tubes of rayon yarn, in manuf. of bulky yarn)

IT Softening agents
(polyolefins, for rayon bulky yarn)

IT 7786-30-3, uses and miscellaneous
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts, contg. citric acid, for crosslinking of aminoplast-impregnated tubes of rayon yarn, in manuf. of bulky yarn)

IT 77-92-9, uses and miscellaneous
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts, contg. magnesium chloride, for crosslinking of aminoplast-impregnated knitted tubes of rayon yarn, in manuf. of bulky yarn)

IT 7722-76-1
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts, for crosslinking of aminoplasts in knitted tubes of rayon yarn, in manuf. of bulky yarn)

IT 9002-92-0 25322-68-3D, fatty ethers
RL: USES (Uses)
(humectants, for rayon bulky yarn)
IT 9003-08-1 27013-01-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(impregnation of knitted tubes of rayon yarn, in manuf. of bulky yarns)
IT 9002-88-4 9003-07-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(softeners, for rayon bulky yarn)

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1983:95484 CAPLUS
DN 98:95484
TI Determination of the humectant capacity of some substances used in toothpaste production
AU Tolev, R.; Bogoslovova, I.; Boyanova, V.
CS Bulg.
SO Trudove na Nauchnoizsledovatelskiya Khimikofarmatsevtichen Institut (1982), 12, 163-70
CODEN: TKZGAG; ISSN: 0371-8972
DT Journal
LA Bulgarian
CC 62-7 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
AB The rate of **water loss** from 10g of solns. of several **humectants** at 51.degree. decreased in the series PEG 400 [25322-68-3] > xylitol [87-99-0] > sorbitol [50-70-4] > PEG 200 > PEG 300 > glycerol [56-81-5] > propylene glycol [57-55-6]. Substances with high water retention are necessary components of high-quality toothpastes.
ST humectant capacity toothpaste polyol
IT Dentifrices
(polyols for, humectant capacity of)
IT Humectants
(polyols, for toothpastes)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(polyhydric, for toothpaste, humectant capacity of)
IT 50-70-4, biological studies 56-81-5, biological studies 57-55-6, biological studies 87-99-0 25322-68-3
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(for toothpaste, humectant capacity of)
IT 7732-18-5, biological studies
RL: PRP (Properties)
(loss of, from toothpaste humectants)

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1982:583901 CAPLUS
DN 97:183901
TI Liquid dye preparations
IN Agarwal, Suresh C.; Jaeger, Horst; Podder, Nitya Gopal; Mollet, Hans
PA Ciba-Geigy A.-G. , Switz.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA German
IC C09B067-46; C09D011-00; D06P001-642
CC 40-6 (Textiles)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 56991	A2	19820804	EP 1982-100444	19820122
EP 56991	A3	19821124		
EP 56991	B1	19850327		
R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, NL				
US 4411668	A	19831025	US 1982-340685	19820120

JP 57143362 A2 19820904 JP 1982-9641 19820126
PRAI CH 1981-473 19810126

AB Aq. dye or optical brightener prepns. with good redispersibility after partial or complete **loss** of **water** by evapn. comprise a dye with low or no soly. in water, a dispersing agent, a **humectant** of general structure RR1NCH2CH(OH)CH2OH (R = C1-16 alkyl optionally substituted with OH, CN, halogen, or di-C1-4 alkylamino; R1 = H or CH2CH(OH)CH2OH), and other optional additives. The compns. are used to prep. aq. or aq.-org. dyebaths, printing inks, or printing pastes. For example, a mixt. of 1-amino-4-hydroxy-2-phenoxyanthraquinone [17418-58-5] 45.4, 20:80 propylene oxide-ethylene oxide block copolymer (I) 2, ligninsulfonate 0.1, H2O 18.5, and BuN[CH2CH(OH)CH2OH]2 (II) [65838-95-1] 10 g was milled to 1 .mu.m particle size and mixed with I 3, H2O 10, and formalin 0.7 g to give a compn. for transfer printing on polyester fabrics. This compn. (1 g) was allowed to stand in a beaker for 72 h at 24-27.degree. and 40-50% relative humidity then mixed with 100 mL H2O to give an easily filterable dispersion which left no residue on the filter paper. When II was replaced by 10 g propylene glycol the compn. could not be redispersed or filtered.

ST dye aq dispersion redispersible; disperse dye aq compn redispersible; redispersibility aq dye compn; humectant aq dye compn; aminopropylene glycol humectant; iminodipropanediol humectant; propylene glycol amino humectant; fluorescent brightener compn redispersible

IT Humectants
(aminopropanediol derivs., aq. dye and fluorescent brightener dispersions contg., with improved redispersibility)

IT Fluorescent brighteners
(aq. dispersions of, with improved redispersibility, humectants for)

IT Dyeing
(of polyester fabric, aq. disperse dye compns. for, with improved redispersibility)

IT Textile printing
(on polyester, aq. disperse dye compns. for, with improved redispersibility)

IT Dyes
(disperse, aq. prepns. contg., with improved redispersibility, humectants for)

IT Alcohols, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(polyhydric, amino, humectants, aq. dye dispersion contg., with improved redispersibility)

IT Dyes
(vat, aq. dispersions of, with improved redispersibility, humectants for)

IT 1594-08-7 1833-72-3 2379-79-5 2475-44-7 4395-65-7 10572-60-8 13001-39-3 17418-58-5 26311-09-1 32568-48-2 70210-08-1
RL: PROC (Process)
(aq. dispersions of, with improved redispersibility, humectants for)

IT 65838-95-1 83524-69-0 83524-70-3 83524-71-4 83524-72-5
RL: USES (Uses)
(humectants, aq. dye dispersions contg., with improved redispersibility)

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1980:99421 CAPLUS
DN 92:99421
TI Study on the occlusivity of oil films
AU Tsutsumi, Hisao; Utsugi, Toshiaki; Hayashi, Shizuo
CS Tokyo Res. Lab., Kao Soap Co., Ltd., Tokyo, 131, Japan
SO Journal of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists (1979), 30(6), 345-56
CODEN: JSCCA5; ISSN: 0037-9832
DT Journal
LA English
CC 62-1 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

AB The occlusivity of oils were detd. in vivo by measuring the suppression of transepidermal **water loss** (TEWL) of the skin. Various **emollients** were applied to human skin in various forms, including powder, soln. an emulsion of different types having different size distributions, and the residual states of the oil films on the skin surface were examd. with time. In order to discuss the occlusivity in relation to the individual skin conditions, the surface temp. of the skin and casual lipid level were also detd. in each subject. The occlusivity of the oil films varied with time, type of oils, their coating amt., phys. forms, emulsion type and droplet diam. of the emulsion; and the occlusive effect of oils also depended upon the characteristics of the skin such as casual lipid level and TEWL. These results could be explained by the differences in uniformity, spreadability and porosity of the oil films on the skin surface in the residual state. It is believed that the emolliency of the oil can be influenced by these differences.
ST occlusivity oil film cosmetic
IT Paraffin oils
Paraffin waxes and Hydrocarbon waxes, biological studies
Petrolatum
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cosmetic oil film of, skin occlusivity of)
IT Cosmetics
(oil films of, skin occlusivity of)
IT Skin, metabolism
(transepidermal water loss of, oil films effect on)

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1972:158213 CAPLUS
DN 76:158213
TI Humectants versus moistruizers
AU Jacobi, Otto K.
CS Kolmar Res. Cent., Wiesbaden, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Soap, Perfumery & Cosmetics (1972), 45(2), 111-12
CODEN: SPCOAH; ISSN: 0037-749X
DT Journal
LA English
CC 62 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
AB **Humectants** are considered to be tech. components of cosmetics which prevent **water loss** from the cosmetics, while moisturizers are specific active additives to impart or restore moisture to the skin.
ST moisturizer cosmetic; humectant cosmetic; cosmetic humectant moisturizer
IT Cosmetics
(humectants and moisturizers in)
IT Humectants
(in cosmetics, moisturizers in relation to)

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1959:31011 CAPLUS
DN 53:31011
OREF 53:5595h-i
TI Humectants in cosmetic emulsions
AU Henney, Gerald C.; Evanson, R. V.; Sperandio, Glen J.
CS St. Louis Coll. of Pharm. and Allied Sci., St. Louis, MO
SO Journal of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists (1958), 9, 329-36
CODEN: JSCCA5; ISSN: 0037-9832
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 17 (Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics, and Perfumes)
AB A study has been made of the rate of **water loss** from standard vanishing creams in which glycerol, sorbitol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol 400 and 1,3-butylene glycol were incorporated at levels of 5 to 25%. This **water loss** is a function of the concn. of **humectant** used and the relative humidity of the

air. No **humectant** studied was most effective at both low and high relative humidities.

IT Humectants
(for cosmetics)

IT Cosmetics
(humectants for)

IT 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol
(as humectant)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol 56-81-5, Glycerol 107-88-0, 1,3-Butanediol 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
(as humectant in cosmetic emulsions)

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1993:87400 CAPLUS
DN 118:87400
TI Silicone-containing water-in-oil microemulsions having increased salt content
IN Guthauser, Bernadette
PA Revlon Consumer Products Corp., USA
SO U.S., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC A01N025-04; A61K007-107; A61K007-32; B01J013-00
NCL 514785000
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5162378	A	19921110	US 1990-511704	19900420
PRAI US 1990-511704		19900420		

AB The microemulsions contain a cetyl dimethicone copolyol 8-20, a silicone 10-35, an org. alc. 5-15, a salt 8-20, a **humectant** 1-20, and water 20-40%. A moisturizing compn. contained urea 13.0, Abil B-9806 10.0, cyclomethicone 25.0, MgSO4 13.0, water 22.9, **propylene glycol** 3.0, MgCl2 2.0, alc. SD-40 11.0, and citric acid 0.1%.
ST emulsion cosmetic cetyl dimethicone copolyol; salt silicone alc emulsion cosmetic
IT Salts, biological studies
Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cosmetic moisturizer emulsion contg.)
IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(di-Me, cosmetic moisturizer emulsion contg.)
IT Cosmetics
(moisturizers, emulsions, cetyl dimethicone copolyol and salt and alc. and silicone in)
IT Salts, uses
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(org., cosmetic moisturizer emulsion contg.)
IT 54-21-7 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 62-76-0, Sodium oxalate 67-63-0, 2-Propanol, biological studies 68-04-2, Sodium citrate 72-17-3, Sodium lactate 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 128-44-9 137-40-6, Sodium propionate 139-02-6, Sodium phenate 142-03-0 142-47-2, Sodium glutamate 527-07-1, Sodium gluconate 657-84-1, Sodium toluenesulfonate 814-71-1, Calcium thioglycolate 868-14-4, Potassium bitartrate 870-72-4 877-24-7, Potassium biphthalate 1115-63-5, Potassium aspartate 1327-41-9, Aluminum chlorohydrate 1561-99-5 1984-06-1, Sodium caprylate 2244-21-5 3555-47-3 4075-81-4, Calcium propionate 4316-73-8, Sodium sarcosinate 5793-88-4 6028-57-5, Aluminum caprylate 6485-34-3 7446-70-0, Aluminum chloride (AlCl3), biological studies 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7632-05-5 7647-14-5, **Sodium chloride**, biological studies 7772-98-7, Sodium thiosulfate 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies 9007-48-1, Polyglyceryl-3 oleate 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 13682-92-3 16106-44-8, Potassium toluenesulfonate 18748-98-6 18917-91-4, Aluminum lactate 18917-93-6, Magnesium lactate 18962-61-3, Magnesium aspartate 19544-65-1 24634-61-5, Potassium sorbate 31142-56-0, Aluminum citrate 34316-64-8, Hexyl laurate 34452-51-2, Potassium thioglycolate 60168-81-2, Sodium dihydroxyglycinate 61116-08-3, SD Alcohol 40 61848-87-1 64539-73-7 67990-17-4 83138-62-9 134910-86-4, Aluminum Zirconium Tetrachlorohydrex Gly
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cosmetic moi